

First Published... of fleas... Van Gogh's... mimes de... Nini have... there and... song. But the... become much... edgible, and such... virtually impos... good bargains are... by, as they are... ed up by other... the market has... d to the public... ver, connoisseurs... rices 30 per cent... in antique shops... easily, particularly... there at the crack... on Saturday, before... begin to be passed... to dealer... e market is open... am to 7 pm on... ay and Monday... he year, and in... 60-300,000 visitors... For serious... say is a day to... sightseeing... nd in masses... are calmer... ins can occasio... d with dealers... ad stock... Ouen is the... gr and argu... resque of the...lea-markets on... girls, but it is... most expensive... bottom junk... to the flea-mar... treuil, where... Arab, Portug... slavetan... their battered... of rubbish... ns, rusty kett... ble, even cook... holes in the b... ght shoes... be market at... Villente is the... of hand radi... ans, books and... le small vari... specialises in... and La Vill... days... When cent... tions begin... on-only music... ight, followed... ough the market... rington, ex... ough June... open-air conc... Diana Cook... FROME W... ES... MORROW... MORROW... Britain... ad

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**THE TIMES**  
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**Tomorrow**

TV eye - The magic of space communications brings Moscow into the living room

Voice of choice - How public services can improve only by getting worse

Fest of pride - The challenge that faces David Gower

Fashion in flight - Changing styles between coach and Concorde

## Liverpool decision later

# Uefa shuts door on English clubs indefinitely

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

England was made the outcast of European football last night when the sport's governing body in Europe imposed an indefinite ban on English clubs from the three main European competitions.

The Union of European Football Associations (UEFA), at an emergency meeting in Basle in Switzerland in the wake of last Wednesday's disaster at the European Cup Final between Liverpool and Juventus in Brussels at which 38 people died, decided that the one-year ban voluntarily imposed on Friday by the English FA was inadequate.

After studying a preliminary report on the riot, Uefa's executive committee imposed the blanket ban and decided to refer any specific action against Liverpool to its control and disciplinary commission.

After the meeting Mr Jacques Georges, the president, announced that Uefa planned to introduce new measures to increase security in and around stadiums. He made clear that it had not yet been decided whether to take action to prevent the English national team participating in the next European football championships.

The meeting had been brought forward from July 2, a decision that surprised the Football Association. Mr Ted Croler, secretary of the FA said yesterday: "There is a lot more to come out, and I cannot imagine that Uefa will have all the details available." He was surprised that he had not been invited to attend.

The Prime Minister is expected to give the government reaction to the ban when she makes a statement to MPs today on the Brussels tragedy. Downing Street said last night the government and the football authorities would be studying the decision carefully.

Ministers welcomed, however, the decision of Uefa not to extend the ban to clubs from Wales, Northern Ireland, and Scotland.

The Prime Minister is to outline in the Commons today the measures she has asked the football authorities to take to stamp out hooliganism, and to underline that if they fail to do so she will introduce legislation to force them.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher is expected to call on the game's genuine supporters to help the police and the clubs by identifying the troublemakers and reporting them.

She is to repeat her call for the courts to toughen sentences for people convicted of offences relating to hooliganism, citing with approval the five-year sentence handed out in a recent case involving Cambridge hooligans.

Mrs Thatcher will announce that she is seeking approval for a Bill to be rushed through Parliament before the summer recess banning the sale, consumption and carrying of alcohol in and near football grounds on match days, and on transport to and from games.

Mr Neil Kinnock is expected to give Labour backing for the measure.

Although the Bill will be limited to alcohol curbs, the Prime Minister will make plain that she expects the authorities to enforce compulsory club card membership schemes, all-ticket matches with restrictions on the sale of tickets to "away" supporters, the installation of video cameras for crowd surveillance - all problems, she said, and the segregation of fans.

Although the Government is clearly reluctant to introduce



A policeman carries an assortment of knives, a hatchet and flails confiscated yesterday from hippies at a road block near Stonehenge, the scene of the violent weekend clashes (Photograph: John Voos).

## Karamanlis bows out as Greeks vote

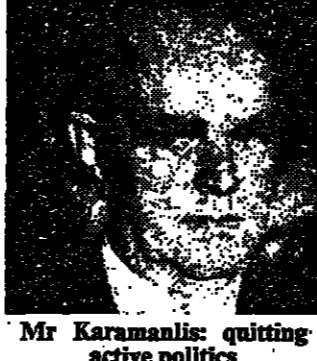
From Mario Modiano, Athens

As the votes in yesterday's Greek elections were still coming in, Mr Constantine Karamanlis, the former President whose resignation precipitated the early poll, announced he was withdrawing from active politics.

He had been cheered by crowds as he emerged from a polling station in central Athens after casting his vote during his first public appearance since his resignation in March.

He said: "I have no intention of becoming involved in active politics in any capacity. After 50 years in public life, he explained, he was happy to rediscover the freedom of the ordinary citizen. "I have no ambitions," he added.

The Socialist Government has earlier suppressed from state television and radio an



Mr Karamanlis: quitting active politics

## Chinese premier arrives

China's Prime Minister, Mr Zhao Ziyang, arrived in London yesterday at the start of a week-long official visit. He is the highest-ranking Chinese leader to come to Britain in six years.

He was greeted at Heathrow airport by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, and was given the full VIP treatment of red carpet and RAF honour guard. Waiting Chinese officials

and staff broke into a round of gentle applause as he came down the steps of the aircraft.

Before leaving Peking, Mr Zhao denied speculation in Hong Kong newspapers about leadership changes in China. "I can tell you there's no grounds for this," he said.

Leading article, page 11  
Special Report, pages 27-34

## Union defies BT new tech plea

By David Felton  
Labour Correspondent

A radical jobs-and-productivity package which would involve big job losses is to be offered by telecommunications union leaders, clearing the way for the introduction of new technology in British Telecom.

The National Communications Union approved the new strategy yesterday but insisted that the price for its cooperation in Telecom, the Post Office and National Girobank was the introduction of a 32-hour, four-day week, a commitment to no compulsory redundancies and an agreement to large pay increases.

Delegates to the union conference in Blackpool agreed the proposals despite a last-minute appeal by Telecom, delivered to the homes of its 120,000 employees, that adoption of the package would not be in the interests of either the employees or the business.

The union, which was formed earlier this year after a merger between the Post Office Engineers Union and 40,000 clerical workers from the Civil and Public Services Association, also threatened to take industrial action if any new systems are introduced before its demands are met.

Telecom is planning to computerize all its operations, with a system rivaling in size the largest in the country, and a pilot scheme is due to be forged at Reading within the next few months. The union will "black" that pilot scheme which could launch a dispute.

The union delegates will discuss a strategy of industrial action at a further conference in the autumn. Officials argued yesterday that a reason for not agreeing to an earlier deadline for action on September 1 was that they feared there could be disruption over this year's pay claim.

Telecom has offered 6.75 per cent, which the union has rejected, and the union is seeking 12 per cent increases.

Mr Brian Stanley, the union's general secretary, said after the conference debate behind closed doors that the union was pressing Telecom to give a commitment that anyone displaced by the introduction of new systems would be retrained and redeployed.

He said the union also would offer an extension of the working week to six days to reduce the amount of overtime work if the management agreed that employees should only work four out of the six days.

## Duke's appeal

The Duke of Edinburgh, president of the World Wildlife Fund, yesterday launched a £250,000 appeal for the Cumbria Trust for Nature Conservation at the Lake District National Park centre, Brockhole, near Windermere.

Dr Habgood says in his letter that many sincere Christians support Mr Powell's Bill, some because they are "under the mistaken impression that absolutism is a mark of Christian integrity."

Letters, page 11

## Portfolio

Five readers won £2,000 each in the weekly Times Portfolio competition which ended on Saturday. Because no one won in the previous week, the total prize available was £40,000, double the usual amount. The winners: Mr Robert Parslow of Hampton, Middlesex, Mrs Simone Robertson, Deal, Kent; Mr James Emore, Dartford, Kent; Mrs Kathleen Kirby, Southampton; Mrs M. Trevor Stott, Sharnbrook, Kent. There was no winner of the daily £2,000 prize on Saturday, so a total of £4,000 is available to be won today.

## Alliance seeks more for teachers

Liberal and SDP councillors from the English shire counties have demanded more Government money to end the teachers' strike.

The proposals, in a detailed package, will go through the previously Conservative-dominated Association of County Councils where the Alliance now holds the balance of power. Page 2

## Lisbon coalition in crisis talks

Portugal's coalition partners meet separately today to decide whether to dissolve the Government nine days before they are due to sign the EEC accession treaty. Page 6

## Hippies routed

Hippies who had tried to set up the annual Stonehenge pop festival were leaving the area after clashes with the police and more than 500 arrests. Page 3

## Rate hopes fade

Bank base rates are unlikely to fall despite an expected sharp improvement in the May money supply M3 figure which is due tomorrow. Page 15

## Cut-price micros

Times, a principal supplier and creditor of the Sinclair computer group, is selling some of its stock of Sinclair Spectrums abroad at discount prices. Page 3

## Khomeni's Kurd

Robert Fisk went to interview Idris al-Bazzani, leader of the anti-Iraq Kurds. He found a man trapped between wars. Page 6

## McMenemy to go

Lawrie McMenemy of Southampton, the Canon League's longest-serving manager, it to resign. Report, Page 17

## FOCUS

China: The last years - and the race to catch up. An eight-page Bicentenary Special Report looks at Anglo-Chinese relations and at the dramatic changes in The People's Republic since the death of Chairman Mao. Pages 27-34

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The wages-unemployment thesis questioned; a treaty the US should abandon; Chicago's political warfare; Spectrum has conservation gone too far? Monday Page: etiquette up to date  
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## Black economy 'now £45bn'

By Sarah Hogg, Economics Editor

The shadow or "black" economy unseen by the taxman was on the scale of 14.5 per cent of national income by 1983 - equivalent to nearly £45 billion, according to new estimates by the Liverpool Research Group.

This calculation, from a group of economists headed by Professor Patrick Minford, who is known to have influenced the Prime Minister's thinking, comes significantly on the publication day of the reviews of social security by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services.

The Liverpool estimates are larger than previous guesses as to the size of the black economy. They will add to the debate on the Fowler reviews, because the Liverpool group says that its research shows a link between the size of the black economy and the scale on unemployment benefits, one of the elements of the welfare state questioned by the reviews.

The new quarterly economic bulletin produced by the group also paints an optimistic picture of the British economy. Although it forecasts only 3.4 per cent growth in real national output this year, it expects higher growth of 4 per cent next year, when most economic institutes are predicting a slowdown.

The Liverpool Research Group expects consumer price inflation to decline to 2.6 per cent in 1986, thus stimulating consumer spending; it also expects exports to be strong despite the slowdown in the United States.

The quarterly bulletin also forecasts a rise in public spending, which will erode the

## Green Paper on benefits due today

By Our Political Reporter

The Government last night braced itself for a difficult night in the Commons with ministers preparing to make a number of long-awaited announcements affecting the most controversial areas of policy.

MPs returning today after a week's recess will be given a statement by the Prime Minister on last Wednesday's football disaster in Brussels, and then hear from Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, of his plans for the most radical overhaul of the welfare state since Beveridge.

Mr Fowler is certain to face bitter criticism from the opposition, which has described his review as a Treasury inspired cost-cutting exercise, but he will be anxious to meet the concern of some of his own back-benchers, who have reservations about parts of his package such as the phasing out of the state earnings related pension scheme and cuts in housing benefit.

Some of Mr Fowler's Cabinet colleagues have also argued that after such a long and comprehensive review, the Government should have published a White Paper, rather than a Green Paper.

Later in the week, Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, will announce the Government's decision on the future of Stansted airport.

The Government will also this week announce its conclusions on the pay review board recommendations for nurses and midwives, doctors and dentists, and the Armed Forces.

## Palestinian war widens outside Beirut

From Richard Dowden  
Beirut

The Palestinian-Shia Muslim war seemed yesterday to be spreading throughout Lebanon as the Red Cross rescued 29 more wounded Palestinians from a camp in South Beirut. Even as the ambulances left the camp the firing continued.

Elsewhere Shia Muslim gunmen moved into the Al-Bass camp, near Tyre, and took away five Palestinians. On Friday the sides fought an artillery battle near Baalbek in east Lebanon, and there are reports that the Palestinians have been fortifying Ein el-Hilweh camp, near Sidon.

As six Red Cross ambulances left Beirut yesterday, camp in south Beirut, they no water. Two babies have died," he said.

"I do not know why they are doing this to us. We should be fighting alongside them. We were not prepared for this. There are only about 200 fighters in the camp out of about 40,000."

The Red Cross have now evacuated 95 wounded from Beirut since Saturday.

Another Palestinian source inside the camp said 40 people were buried yesterday in a mass grave. Amal has now overrun Sabra camp in south Beirut and has made inroads in Chatila, where the street fight continues.

Meanwhile Lebanon is awaiting another shift in its political geography as the

## Thatcher will meet Husain and Shamir

Both King Husain of Jordan and Israel's Foreign Minister, Mr Yitzhak Shamir, arrived in London yesterday for talks with Mrs Margaret Thatcher and the Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, on the Middle East peace process.

King Husain arrived from the United States where he tried to enlist US support for his attempt to involve the Palestinians in international talks on the region.

Mr Shamir told reporters at Heathrow: "We will ask for an understanding of the situation Force arrives we are ready to give up our weapons to the legal authority, because our national security will be guaranteed."

Sabra aftermath, Back page

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# Gorbachov displays firm grip on controls as statesmen flock to Kremlin

The vigorous and purposeful style of Mr Mikhail Gorbachov has been thrown into sharp relief over the past two weeks during a series of visits to Moscow by foreign statesmen.

"The Gorbachov leadership is gathering speed after nearly three months 'in office,'" said one Western observer, analysing Kremlin visits by Mr Malcolm Baldrige, the US Commerce Secretary, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, Herr Willy Brandt, chairman of the German Social Democrat, and Signor Bettino Craxi, the Italian Prime Minister. Mr Gorbachov also met Mr Gustav Hossak, the Czechoslovak leader, and a Warsaw Pact ally, on Friday.

It has been announced that the Supreme Soviet will meet on July 2. The meeting could elect Mr Gorbachov President as well as party leader, consolidating his grip and emphasising his swift embodiment of state power and policy.

Mr Gorbachov's emerging aims are to prevent West European participation in Star Wars research, to ensure that the United States adheres to both the Salt 2 arms control treaty and the ABM (anti-ballistic missile) Treaty and, according to some sources here, to dangle the prospect of a summit before Mr Reagan in an attempt to extract arms control concessions from Washington, particularly on Star Wars space-based anti-missile defences. At a dinner for Mr Hossak, Mr Gorbachov called again for a nuclear freeze, saying both sides could discuss strategic cuts during the freeze over a fixed

From Richard Owen, Moscow

period of "one or two months". Pravda said yesterday that the visits by Herr Brandt and Signor Craxi had proved Russia's desire for disarmament on Earth and in space. It said Moscow wanted to reach "mutually acceptable accords" in a "business like manner" at the Geneva arms talks, now in their second round, but accused the United States of using the talks as camouflage for an arms build-up.

The Pravda commentary appeared to be slightly more even-handed than Mr Gorbachov's gloomy remarks to Herr Brandt last week, when the Soviet leader said the first round at Geneva had been fruitless and he was pessimistic about the second round.

West German sources said that, although Mr Gorbachov consulted Mr Andrei Gromyko, the veteran Foreign Minister, on finer points of foreign policy, the Brandt visit had shown the new Kremlin leader to be assured, full of energy and firmly in charge. "When he walks into the room he seems to fill it," one Brandt aide said. "Everyone else on his team seems to fade away."

The past few weeks have also been marked by the predicted appearance of Mr Gorbachov's wife, Raisa, in a public role. It is most unusual for Kremlin wives to share the limelight, but Soviet sources say Mrs Gorbachov is a formidable personality in her own right and has her husband's ear.

Mrs Gorbachov was clearly shown on television on May Day, at the VE-Day celebrations, and during Mr

Gorbachov's informal "meet the people" walkabout in Leningrad last month. She also featured prominently during Mr Gandhi's visit, matching his Italian wife, Sonia.

Mr Gorbachov's anti-alcoholism campaign and his efficiency drive ("we cannot expect chance from heaven") have made an impact, as have his hints of reform and expansion of peasants' private plots of land. A party conference on science and technology this month will provide further clues to domestic policy, as will next month's Central Committee and Supreme Soviet sessions.

In foreign affairs, however, many of Mr Gorbachov's emerging policies pick up threads from his predecessors. In talks with Signor Craxi, the first Nato leader to meet Mr Gorbachov since his election March, Mr Gorbachov revived Andropov's offer to balance Soviet SS20s against British and French missiles, updating the proposal by making it contingent on abandonment of Star Wars by America.

In talks with Mr Baldrige, marking the resumption of high-level Soviet-American trade talks after a six-year gap, Mr Gorbachov repeated his predecessors' charge that America's "discriminatory policies" are to blame for the current chill.

In talks with Mr Gandhi he revived the proposal, often put forward by Mr Brezhnev, for an Asian security conference, though the Indian response was as unenthusiastic as in the past.



Joginder Singh, left, father of the militant Sikh preacher, Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, who died in the storming of the Golden Temple, at an Amritsar service yesterday.

## Arrests as Sikh protest week begins

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

The first two days of "Genocide Week", as the Sikhs are calling the first anniversary of Indian Army action to put down terrorism in Punjab, passed off reasonably peacefully. The main action was the continuous reading of the Sikh bible, the Guru Granth Sahib, at various sites within the holiest Sikh shrine, the Golden Temple of Amritsar.

The continuous reading, in fact, took place at two places within the temple, as the warring factions of the Sikh political party, the Akali Dal, each ran its own celebration.

At the same time security forces in many parts of the country picked up people they thought likely to cause trouble. There was greatly intensified patrolling by police and paramilitary police forces in Punjab itself, and the Army appeared on the streets.

Four young Sikhs were arrested and arms and ammunition seized in Ludhiana, an industrial centre of Punjab. Police said the were terrorists planning to rob a bank and kill innocent people in connection with Genocide Week.

The president of one wing of the Akali Dal, Sant Harchand Singh Longowale, yesterday repeated that Genocide Week would remain peaceful. His party, he said, was trying to create a congenial atmosphere in the state.

When asked if this was a step towards opening negotiations with the Government, he said there was no sign of such a move at present. The Government would have to create the atmosphere for that possibility.

The Sant has, however, spelled out his conditions for creation of this atmosphere, and they seem remarkably unlikely to be achieved.

They include unconditional release of Sikh youths from jail, abolition of special courts, widening the scope of the judicial inquiry into the November anti-Sikh riots, and punishment of any Congress Party leader implicated in them.

He has called for the reinstatement after the Army's seizure of the Golden Temple.

## Marxist lets Garcia take over in Peru

Lima (AFP) - A social democrat, Señor Garcia Pérez, has been officially declared President-elect of Peru, even though he did not win the absolute majority of votes demanded by the country's constitution.

The runner-up, Señor Alfonso Barrantes of the Marxist United Leftist Front, said that to save the country money he would not take part in a second round of voting.

Señor Garcia, aged 36, the Apra (American Popular Revolutionary Alliance) candidate, won 45.74 per cent of the votes cast, according to official results announced on Friday.

Señor Barrantes, who took 21.26 per cent of the vote, recognized his rival's "undeniable and irreversible victory which unofficial results were published four days after the poll on April 14. Although the constitution lays down that a second round of voting must take place if the winner does not gain an absolute majority, it makes no provision for the main opponent backing down.

The national elections jury was anxious not only to avoid the costs of a further vote, about \$3 million, but also to deny the Shining Path Maoist guerrillas the chance of more violent demonstrations.

Señor Garcia, who will take over from President Fernando Belaunde Terry on July 28, faces the problems of re-negotiating a foreign debt of \$13.9 billion

## Dissident of 96 attacks student law

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

In a remarkable speech to Poland's Academy of Sciences, East Europe's oldest and most distinguished dissident has hit out at the Jaruzelski Government's plans to crack down on campus unrest.

Professor Edward Lipinski, a 96-year-old economist and co-founder of the banned (KOR) workers rights group, was addressing 150 professors and senior academics during a plenary session on Friday.

The text of his speech was made available to Western reporters at the weekend and amid all the protest letters from University faculties and student rallies, represents the strongest attack yet on government proposals to change the relatively liberal higher education law.

The dismissal from the Academy of Sciences of Professor Bronislaw Geremek, a Solidarity adviser, and other academics recalled, he said, the dimmest period of the Stalinist 1950s.

The threat to Polish science and learning came not from troublemakers at universities, as conceived by the authorities, but from the numerous attempts to limit freedom of thought. "Science ends," he said, "when a political muzzle is put on mouths and thoughts."

The planned amendments to the law, which are expected to be enacted in the next few weeks, will give more power to the Ministry of Education and the political leadership, will reduce the substantial degree of democracy enjoyed by most universities, and will mean that main student representation will be through the sparsely populated Communist youth organizations. The changes, Professor Lipinski said, would lead to the "amputation of all forms of academic self-government".

## By-election eclipse faces Levesque

From John Best, Ottawa

The political future of the Premier of Quebec, Mr René Levesque, could well be riding on the outcome of four provincial by-elections taking place today.

Mr Levesque's Parti Québécois (PQ) is widely expected to lose all four by-elections to a rejuvenated Liberal Party. Such an outcome would further weaken the PQ's precarious "position in the provincial legislature and would undoubtedly stimulate the gathering pressures on the Premier to step down.

It would also mark an important milestone on the comeback trail of the Liberal leader and former Premier, Mr Robert Bourassa. Mr Bourassa is without a seat in the legislature, despite having regained the party leadership in the autumn of 1983 after several years in the political wilderness.

Today he is a candidate in Bertrand constituency near Montreal and is generally regarded as a safe bet to defeat the PQ candidate, Mrs Francine Lalonde, Minister responsible for the status of women.

The other by-elections are in L'Assomption and Bourget constituencies, also in the vicinity of Montreal, and in Trois-Rivières, 125 miles east of Montreal on the St Lawrence river.

All four seats were made

vacant by the resignation of PQ members revolting against Mr Levesque's decision last November to stop pushing for Quebec independence from Canada, a long-time goal of the PQ.

The by-election campaigns have been quiet, almost perfunctory, hinging largely on local issues in the various constituencies.

The PQ has suffered 22 straight by-election defeats to the Liberals since it first won office. A provincial general election is expected this autumn.

Standing in the 122-seat legislature prior to today's vote were: PQ 62, Liberals 49, Independents 7, vacant 4.



Mr Levesque: Political future in doubt.

## Taxi chaos in Singapore

From Stephen Taylor, Singapore

Taxi fares were changed in Singapore at the weekend for the third time in two months, marking the end of an episode which has caused the Government acute embarrassment.

Until recently, travel by Singapore's 11,000 taxis was cheap enough to make it a widely-used form of public transport. But confusion over the fare structure has made the Government look inept and vacillating and driven many commuters back to buses.

On April 1 fares were increased by between 25 and 100 per cent. Drivers were told their vehicle tax would be increased sixfold in October to more than 2,400. They claimed that daily takings had been cut by half.

Within days many drivers were offering 20 per cent discounts. The Government was forced to give the system its official blessing.

other words, something that may have no effect on 99 people out of 100 may produce extreme reactions among a minority.

Moreover, she says, the tolerance level is not the same as the toxicological level. The toxicity of pesticides is measured by the much criticized LD50 system, whereby increasingly larger amounts are administered to laboratory test animals to the point where half of them die.

The system thus determines only acute lethal toxicity levels, and does not indicate the ability of substance to produce, for example, birth defects or tumours.

Environmental groups are concerned that the Government has no powers to set legal limits on residues, and critical of the fact that the new Bill provides only a framework for regulations which will not be introduced for several more months.

The British Agrochemicals Association has said it shares the "frustration" that, as it stands, the Bill contains little detail of how ministers will exercise their powers.

Tomorrow: The industry's view.

## Pesticides: 1

The Food and Environment Protection Bill will shortly reach its third reading in the Commons at a time of increasing public concern about pesticides and possible risks to human and animal health. In the first of two articles, JOHN YOUNG, Agriculture Correspondent, looks at some of the claims made by those seeking tighter controls.

number of cases of people, and of farm and domestic animals, suffering from stomach pains and sickness, or from skin afflictions, but the evidence is inevitably circumstantial.

There are three main ways in which we could absorb the poisons. The first is through "spray drift", small droplets which stay suspended in the air and are blown by the wind over habitations. Unlike spraying accidents, in which the effects are usually rapid and all too visible, the inhalation of these droplets would be almost impossible to detect and might produce no more than mild nausea or discomfort over a much longer period.

The second way is through water pollution. Not only are agrochemicals known to leach through the soil into lakes and rivers, but the suspended droplets in the atmosphere may fall as rain and thence run off into our water supply.

## Argentina's troubled democracy

Part 1

On May 1, Señor Alfonsín had to go before congress to announce an unpopular austerity programme and tell his countrymen that "suffering will be our daily companion" in the near future.

On May 10, he faced a banking crisis, when the central bank closed the century-old Banco de Italia, the country's third largest private bank, after finding it insolvent.

## Economy puts Alfonsín on the rack

Argentina's young democracy is facing its most serious conjunction of economic and political problems since President Raúl Alfonsín took over from a discredited military regime 18 months ago. In the first of a two-part series, Douglas Tweedale reports from Buenos Aires on the chaotic economy.

President Alfonsín will have been glad to see the month of May end. Five weeks after he declared Argentina's economy "in a state of war" and launched a frontal attack on the country's 910 per cent inflation, he has suffered his first casualties.

His Government faced more economic problems in May than most leaders would care to face in a year.

As if all this was not enough, the latest round of talks with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and yet another deadline set by creditor banks loomed over the last week of May, as Argentine negotiators set off for Washington to discuss repayment of the country's \$48 billion debt.

Argentina must reach agreement with the IMF on an austerity plan by June 10 in order to receive an emergency loan from 310 international creditor banks that will allow it to repay overdue interest payments and avoid a "substandard" debtor classification.

Western diplomats see the next six months as a crucial indicator of whether Señor Alfonsín's efforts to get Argentina's economy under control will succeed, and say they prefer not to speculate as to what could happen if he fails.

### INFLATION

| (Annual percentages) |       |
|----------------------|-------|
| 1983 Dec             | 433.7 |
| 1984 Mar             | 479.2 |
| Jun                  | 580.2 |
| Sep                  | 687.8 |
| Dec                  | 856.0 |
| 1985 Mar             | 856.0 |
| Apr                  | 938.8 |

Mr James Neilson, the British-born Editor of the Buenos Aires Herald, believes it is difficult to pick out the single most serious aspect of the economic crunch. "Each crisis seems the most serious as it comes along, but the other problems don't go away," he says. Mr Neilson believes the situation will get worse before it gets better, but that the Government must get serious about fighting inflation.

Economists generally agree that the President's vows to fight inflation during his first 18 months in office were not followed by serious measures. Now government economic officials say in private that they will crack down.

In May, the Government announced a 12 per cent cut in public spending, a hiring freeze for public posts, a drastic cutback in investment by state-

controlled firms, and a new forced-savings tax as part of an all-out drive to reduce the federal deficit.

Diplomats say it will take further measures to convince the IMF and the foreign creditor banks that Señor Alfonsín is serious about austerity, and say a key will be whether the President is willing to take the politically unpopular step of reducing state-sector wage increases still further.

The Government will also have to cool down the simmering banking crisis touched off by the closure of the Banco de Italia and the freeze on dollar deposits, which threatens to drain the last drops of business confidence in the financial system.

But the biggest stumbling block to the Government's efforts to get to grips with the economy could be the still powerful trade unions, dominated by the opposition Peronist party. Political observers say the unexpected success of the May 23 strike and protest will give leaders of the General Confederation of Labour (CGT) additional bargaining power in negotiations with the Government, and union leaders have already committed themselves to fight against what they call the "IMF-imposed" austerity plan.

Tomorrow: Ramblings on the Right

## Three-way threat to public health

Considering the amount of quite understandable public concern about the liberal use of chemical pesticides, and what they may be doing to our health and environment, amazingly little is known about the subject. Organic farmers - those who reject all manufactured agrochemical - supported by groups such as the Soil Association and Friends of the Earth, who maintain that it must be wrong to grow spraying lethal poisons into the air we breathe and on to the soil in which our foods are grown, are consistently frustrated by the lack of evidence that we are seriously at risk.

It does not need bloodcurdling references to Agent Orange, the defoliating chemical used by the United States forces in Vietnam, to be reminded that many pesticides contain some very nasty substances indeed. Recently Friends of the Earth compiled a dossier of accidents which makes disturbing reading.

But accidents to farmers and spray operators, or even to unfortunate local residents who happen to get sprayed by mistake, are not the same as a general risk to public health. The FoE report details a

## Town put out of bounds to troops

The Army has put the town of Brough in Cumbria out of bounds to soldiers from the Warcock firing range nearby. It fears trouble between troops and local residents opposed to the Ministry of Defence takeover of 802 acres of moorland bordering the Eden Valley, adding to the 24,000 acres it controls at Warcock, a long-established live firing range.

An action committee opposing the takeover says it would sterilize the 802 acres of Stainmore which is attractive countryside, popular with locals and important to the areas hopes of attracting more tourists.

Miss Ailsa McKenzie, spokeswoman for the Keep Army Off Stainmore group, said: "Putting Brough out of bounds is a deliberate attempt to divide the local community. We are not against the Army but we are against them taking over yet more land when there are already ranges at Warcock, Catterick, North Yorkshire, and Otterburn, Northumberland.

"This will cause distress to local traders; one hotelier has complained to us that army business is worth £2,000."

The objectors claim support from Mr David Maclean, Conservative MP for Penrith and the Border, who is to raise the issue in the Commons and from local authorities, the National Farmers' Union and some amenity organizations.

## Spare parts for Spitfires

Parts for the Second World War Spitfire fighter aircraft are going back into production after almost 40 years, at British Alcan Tubes in Redditch, Hereford and Worcester.

The company has taken out its original dies from storage to produce new main-wing spars for enthusiasts restoring the last score of Spitfires in the United Kingdom, which fetch around £500,000 fully restored.

Welcome home: Diane Ryding, the nurse who won the Florence Nightingale Medal for her work in Ethiopia, greets her mother, Mrs Pat Smith, at Heathrow Airport.

# Lisbon coalition faces 'inevitable' collapse as EEC deadline nears

From Richard Wigg, Lisbon

The two parties on Portugal's ruling coalition are to meet separately today to decide whether to break up the Government only nine days before the country is due to sign the EEC accession treaty.

After talks on Saturday between President Eanes, Dr Mario Soares, the Socialist Prime Minister, and Senhor Anibal Cavaco Silva, the new head of the Social Democratic Party, a spokesman for Dr Soares said the break-up of the coalition appeared inevitable.

The cause of the latest crisis is the presidential election scheduled for November or December. Dr Soares, who has already started campaigning as the Socialist candidate, insists the Social Democratic leader must join the coalition, and not back Professor Diogo Freitas do Amaral, the Conservatives' candidate.

However, Senhor Silva, a 43-year-old former Finance Minister, wants to revive the grand strategy of the Social Democrats' former leader, polarizing Portugal between left and right. He favours Dr Francisco Sa Carneiro, gone all out now to fight the presidential and legislative elections, due anyway in 1987.

The President is believed to be deeply worried at the spectacle that Portugal in disarray would present to the

EEC heads of government or foreign ministers travelling to Lisbon for the signing ceremony.

At negotiations last Friday, the Social Democratic leader is reported to have proposed postponing the signing and argued that the terms offered by the EEC cannot be accepted.

Dr Ernani Lopes, Portugal's Finance Minister, who has been in charge of the negotiations, went to Brussels last week with the agriculture and fisheries ministers and Dr Soares interceded over the terms with Signor Bettino Craxi, the Italian Prime Minister and president of the EEC Council of Ministers.

The closer Portugal gets to joining the EEC, the more nervous the country's businessmen become. Those who were supporters of entry are beginning to grasp the stiffness of the terms on offer to their country.

President Eanes, who has been severely critical of the two parties' record since they took office in June 1983, still has power to dissolve Parliament and call an early general election. Alternatively, he could ask Dr Soares to form a minority government if the Social Democrats pull out.

Socialist Party managers claim that an early general election could benefit the presidential chances of the 60-year-old Dr Soares.

Winds of destruction: Amid the ruins of Newton Falls, Ohio, a church burns after the tornado ravaged the town. One survivor (right) in Barrie, Ontario, carries belongings away from her shattered home.

# Tornado rips apart lake towns

85 people were killed and hundreds made homeless after the worst tornado in 10 years cut a swathe of destruction through states in north-east of the United States and in Canada on Friday evening.

At least 550 people were injured as the devastating storm, which began shortly after 5pm, tore through rural communities in Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York and Ontario. It ripped off roofs, flattened houses and sent cars flying through department store windows.

The Governor of Pennsylvania declared a state of emergency and toured the area on Saturday as members of the National Guard, the police and rescue workers dug through the rubble in the search for bodies and survivors.

Emergency centres were set up in schools and Red Cross shelters to look after the homeless.

The storm came, with only a few hours warning, sweeping along Lake Erie and spawning at least 20 tornadoes which virtually destroyed the towns of Albion, Atlantic, Niles and Westland. People fled to their basements for shelter, but others were hit by flying debris, hurled from cars and caravans or buried under fallen masonry.

In Canada at least 12 people were killed when the tornadoes struck north of Toronto. Four were killed in Barrie and officials said terrified horses were running wild.

Damage in eastern Ohio alone, also declared a disaster area, was estimated at \$3.5 million.

Officials there and in Pennsylvania are pressing Washington to declare the regions a federal disaster area.

In Pennsylvania the National Guard parolled to deter looters as rescue workers, using bulldozers and dogs, searched for the victims.



# Angolans claim big Unita losses

Lisbon (AFP) - The Angolan Army killed more than 400 Unita guerrillas during the first five months of this year in Huambo and Bie provinces, according to the Angolan news agency Angop.

Major Eusebio Ferreira, deputy commander of Angola's fourth military zone, told the agency about 100 rebels had been captured in the same period. Government troops liberated about 3,000 villagers living "in inhuman conditions" under Unita control, he said.

Large amounts of weapons, ammunition, explosives and other war equipment of South African origin were seized from the rebels in the two provinces.

He said the rebels were concentrating attacks on the fertile areas of Bailundo and Mungo in Huambo province, trying to sabotage agricultural development projects and create instability.

# Radio man shot at beauty final

Manila (AP) - Five gunmen on motorcycles shot and killed a provincial radio commentator and a companion at the coronation of local beauty queens in Cebu City in the central Philippines.

The commentator, Nabandonor Velez, aged 47, who also headed an association of bus and jeepney drivers in Cebu, was the 11th journalist murdered in the country in the last 18 months.

# Etruscans keep experts arguing

Florence (Reuters) - Eight hundred historians and scholars ended a two-week international conference still wrangling about the origins and language of the Etruscans, who inhabited central Italy 3,000 years ago.

Some delegates argued that the Etruscan alphabet came from Greek and had been largely deciphered in the past 50 years, but others said only small, unconvincing phrases had been translated.

# Bombers strike in Europe

Hanover (AP) - A bomb explosion damaged the administration building of the Hanover fairgrounds and killed the man who apparently planned the device.

Another bomb exploded in Geneva's main train station early yesterday, causing considerable damage but no injuries.

# Fear for athletes

Vienna (AP) - Albania said it fears for the lives of two of its weightlifters who allegedly disappeared on May 28 in Yugoslavia on their way home from a competition in Poland and urged an end to the "unacceptable" silence on their whereabouts.

# Pyjama killer

Salt Lake City (AP) - A 44-year-old Jordanian was told police he shot dead the members of his family - his father, brother and sister - before he was persuaded to surrender. He left the house with hands high and wearing pyjamas.

# Frank rains

Brussels (Reuters) - More than 200,000 people remained in makeshift shelters after heavy rains swept the Benelux capital, killing 14 and disrupting public services.

# Chamber dies

Paris (AP) - Gaston Rubin, a mountaineer, writer and film maker who was in the first group to climb Annapurna in 1950, died of cancer at the age of 64.

# Malta refit

Valletta - Malta has won the £3 million contract to refit the Cunard Princess between October 22 and December 1 this year.

# New priests

Rome (AP) - The Pope ordained 70 priests, 28 of whom belong to 'Opus Dei', the controversial Roman Catholic group.

# Colombo detects a change in Indian view of Tamil terror

From Michael Hamlyn and Vijitha Yapa, Delhi

Crucial discussions between President Jayewardene of Sri Lanka, and the Prime Minister of India, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, began here yesterday to seek two agreements vital to the future of Sri Lanka as a single democratic nation.

The first intention is to arrive at a formula for some kind of cease fire in the terrorist violence raking the north and east of the island, which has recently begun spreading further south.

This cannot be accomplished however, without the second objective, which is to set the ceasefire within a framework of a settlement of the ethnic dispute which has set the Tamils against the Sinhalese majority.

Both sides were silent yesterday about the content of the talks, but observers concluded that the most likely outcome is further talks in Colombo with an Indian-set agenda.

Speaking later to Sri Lankan journalists, however, Mr Lalith Athulathmudali, the Sri Lankan Minister of National Security, said there had been a marked change in India's attitude to his country's problems.

"Last year the general view was that, if you get a political solution, terrorism will wither. Today the view is that to get a political solution we must work towards a cessation of hostilities, he said.

Whatever agreements were reached after discussion with Tamil leaders would be placed before the people at a referendum. "It is the people who must decide," he said.

The secretary-general of the Tamil United Liberation Front, Mr A Amirthalingam, who is in Madras, said that if the Tamils were to accept the concept of a unitary state, their minimum demand was for the power to merge Sri Lanka's Northern and Eastern provinces, where the Tamils are in the majority, into one unit with powers similar to an Indian state.

He said that leaders of four of the organizations fighting for a separate Tamil state to be called Eelam, co-ordinated their views in April and that the militants would have to be included in any discussions with the Sri Lanka Government.

# Fighting a nation and his people Kurd trapped amid wars

From Robert Fisk, Karaj, Iran

On the far wall of Idris al-Barzani's living room there hang side by side a large cloth portrait of his dead father and a smaller coloured photograph of Ayatollah Khomeini. Their symbolism is exact. Both overshadow the life of a man who claims he is a Kurd first and Iranian second; indeed, scarcely an Iranian at all.

Idris is himself something of a symbol, and a sad one in his tightly knotted Kurdish head-dress and open-fronted battle-dress. He is one of those representatives of the united Kurdish people who has found himself opposed not just to a nation - in his case, Iraq - but to many of his own people as well.

While he accepts arms and assistance from Iran to liberate his own Iraqi Kurdistan, his rival, Abdul Rahman Qassemi, takes Iraqi assistance to liberate Iranian Kurdistan. The conflict ensures, of course, that neither side shall win.

Mr al-Barzani is a small man with sharp and slightly disturbing eyes that study his questioner suspiciously. His energy moves him to drawn-out, often angry, replies. His struggle, after all, is a long one.

Since old General al-Barzani died - only to be dug up and tossed from his tomb by his enemies a few days later - Idris al-Barzani has claimed to speak for his faction of the Iraqi Kurdish Democratic Party.

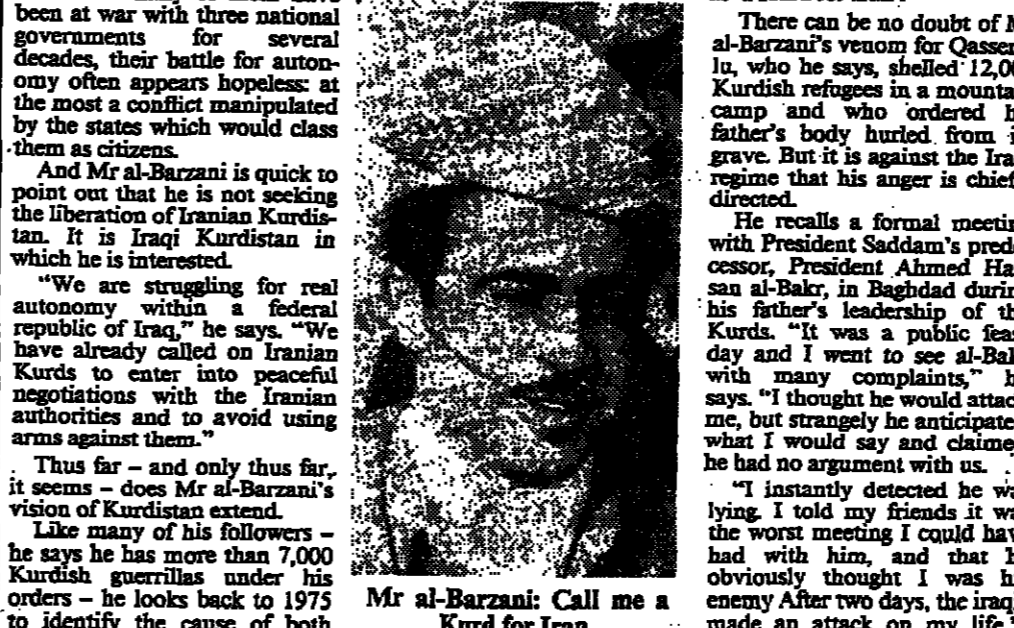
Since an estimated 20 million Kurds are spread over Iran, Iraq, Turkey and even Syria, and since many of them have been at war with three national governments for several decades, their battle for autonomy often appears hopeless; at the most a conflict manipulated by the states which would class them as citizens.

And Mr al-Barzani is quick to point out that he is not seeking the liberation of Iranian Kurdistan. It is Iraqi Kurdistan in which he is interested.

"We are struggling for real autonomy within a federal republic of Iraq," he says. "We have already called on Iranian Kurds to enter into peaceful negotiations with the Iranian authorities and to avoid using arms against them."

Thus far - and only thus far, it seems - does Mr al-Barzani's vision of Kurdistan extend.

Like many of his followers - he says he has more than 7,000 Kurdish guerrillas under his orders - he looks back to 1975 to show why the cause of both



Mr al-Barzani: Call me a Kurd for Iran.

# Afghanistan peace talks to resume

From Michael Binyon, Washington

Washington and Moscow are shortly to re-open formal talks on Afghanistan after three years to discuss the prospects for a peace settlement, a State Department official said at the weekend.

Diplomats from both countries will meet later this month to exchange views on an issue that has bedevilled Soviet-American relations since the Russians invaded Afghanistan in December 1979. The talks, which will probably be held in Washington, are not described as negotiations but as "further clarification" of views.

The last formal discussion of Afghanistan was in Moscow in 1982 between Mr Arthur Hartman, the US Ambassador, and Mr George Korjenko, the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister. At that time the Americans were supporting a political solution being worked out by the United Nations, but nothing came of the initiative.

When Yuri Andropov came to power in 1983, he indicated Soviet interest in a negotiated solution and a readiness for concessions. But Moscow swiftly reverted to a tough stance, and the number of Soviet troops was increased to more than 115,000. Since then the Russians have undertaken large-scale military operations against the Afghan insurgents, bombing and destroying rebel villages, bases and lines of communication.

The Reagan Administration has been pressing for more direct, open support for the rebels as the fighting has moved closer to the Pakistani border, and the Russians may believe a political gesture is needed to head off further American aid.

Washington believes, however, that the Russians may seek to mount a large-scale offensive to try to alter the balance on the battlefield before any talks.

Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, took a tough line with President Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan at a meeting in Moscow after President Chernenko's funeral. But since then there have been signs that the new Soviet leader has shown greater interest in a settlement.

ISLAMABAD - Pakistan accused Afghanistan of killing 11 people and injuring 22 in a four cross-border raids into a mountainous area north of Peshawar (Reuters reports).

The Foreign Ministry said the raids on Friday by two MIG 19 jets dropped 15 bombs on the village of Swir.

THIS NOTICE DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFER FOR SALE AND THE STOCKS LISTED BELOW ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR PURCHASE DIRECT FROM THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

# ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT STOCK

The Bank of England announces that Her Majesty's Treasury has created on 31st May 1985, and has issued to the Bank, additional amounts as indicated of each of the following Stocks:

- £200 million 11 per cent EXCHEQUER LOAN, 1990
- £200 million 10 1/2 per cent CONVERSION STOCK, 1999
- £200 million 11 1/2 per cent TREASURY STOCK, 2003-2007

The price paid by the Bank on issue was in each case the middle market closing price of the relevant Stock on 31st May 1985 as certified by the Government Broker.

In addition, Her Majesty's Treasury has created on 31st May 1985, and has issued to the National Debt Commissioners for public funds under their management, an additional amount of £150 million of 10 per cent Treasury Convertible Stock, 1990.

In each case, the amount issued on 31st May 1985 represents a further tranche of the relevant Stock, ranking in all respects pari passu with that Stock and subject to the terms and conditions of its prospectus (save as to the particulars therein which related solely to the initial sale of the Stock), and subject also to the provision contained in the final paragraph of this notice. Application has been made to the Council of the Stock Exchange for each further tranche of stock to be admitted to the Official List.

Copies of the prospectuses for 11 per cent Exchequer Loan, 1990 and 10 1/2 per cent Treasury Stock, 2003-2007, dated 9th February 1985 and 20th July 1979 respectively, and of the prospectus dated 28th April 1983 for 2 1/2 per cent Index-Linked Treasury Convertible Stock, 1999 (which contained the terms of issue of 10 1/2 per cent Conversion Stock, 1999) may be obtained at the Bank of England, New Issues, Walling Street, London, EC4M 9AA. The Stocks are repayable at par, and interest is payable half-yearly, on the dates shown below.

| Stock                                    | Redemption Date  | Interest payment dates    |
|--|--|---------------------------|
| 11 per cent Exchequer Loan, 1990         | 12th February 1990   | 12th February 12th August |
| 10 1/2 per cent Conversion Stock, 1999   | 22nd November 1999   | 22nd May 22nd November    |
| 1 1/2 per cent Treasury Stock, 2003-2007 | 22nd January 2007 or as or at any time after 22nd January 2003 subject to not less than three months' notice | 22nd January 22nd July    |

The further tranches of 10 1/2 per cent Conversion Stock, 1999 and 1 1/2 per cent Treasury Stock, 2003-2007 will rank for a full six months' interest on the next interest payment date applicable to the relevant Stock. The further tranche of 11 per cent Exchequer Loan, 1990 will rank for the interest payment of £4,634.2 per cent due on 12th August 1985 on the existing Stock. Official dealings in the Stocks on the Stock Exchange are expected to commence on Monday, 3rd June 1985.

Government statement  
Attention is drawn to the statement issued by Her Majesty's Treasury on 29th May 1985 which explained that in the interest of the orderly conduct of fiscal policy, neither Her Majesty's Government nor the Bank of England or their respective servants or agents undertake to disclose tax changes decided on but not yet announced, even where they may specifically affect the terms on which, or the conditions under which, these further tranches of stock are issued or sold by or on behalf of the Government or the Bank; that no responsibility can therefore be accepted for any omission to make such disclosure; and that such omission shall neither render any transaction liable to be set aside nor give rise to any claim for compensation.

BANK OF ENGLAND LONDON 31st May 1985

# UN shows limp resolve on Beirut violence

From Zoriana Pysariwsky, New York

In a weak gesture of support for Palestinians besieged by Shia Muslim militiamen in Lebanon, the United Nations Security Council called for an end to violence against civilians, especially in and around Palestinian camps.

The resolution, adopted unanimously late on Friday, is the least that could be expected from the council and a far cry from appeals by the Palestinian Liberation Organization for the dispatch of UN soldiers or observers to guard the camps.

After considerable hedging, the council adopted a resolution, humanitarian in its theme, asking that all parties in Lebanon co-operate with the International Committee of the Red Cross and the UN Works Relief Agency, which runs the camps, in easing the suffering of civilians. The measures stop short of calling for a ceasefire.

Lebanese and Syrian objections to the council's deliberations played a big part in preventing a stronger resolution, as did the council's reluctance to take a firmer stand in a situation

# Showdown on Capitol Hill

# Mood change over Contras aid

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

President Reagan is preparing for a showdown with congress this week over his renewed drive to give non-military funds to the beleaguered anti-Sandinista Nicaraguan guerrillas.

Much of the back-scrapping argument on Capitol Hill centres on the minutiae of how to define "non-military aid" - is a heavy non-military or is it lethal in the hands of a fighting force? Does a back-pack, a pair of boots or a uniform constitute military or humanitarian aid? Are medical supplies part of the war machine or not?

Such arguments are bedeviling what appears on the surface to be a simple request by President Reagan for \$14 million for the guerrillas this year, and \$28 million in 1986. Democratic congressmen who support the proposal are determined to find a formula to ensure that no money reaches the guerrillas war machine.

The Democratic leadership in the House of Representatives - whose view on the matter is likely to be paramount - have drawn up their own plan to give \$14 million this year to what are called Nicaraguan refugees. But what is a refugee? Can a refugee also be a rebel?

The proposal is certainly intended to exclude aid specifically for the rebels. Its aim is merely to support the guerrillas' families and other displaced Nicaraguans with food, clothing and shelter. It proposes chan-

# Koreans ready for meeting between MPs

From David Waits, Tokyo

The South Korean National Assembly has accepted a North Korean proposal for an inter-parliamentary meeting. Detailed suggestions will be handed to North Korean officials at the Panmunjom border village today.

The South Koreans say that each side should send five MPs to a July meeting in Panmunjom. They would discuss the formation of a consultative body to draft a unified constitution and deal with other issues relating to reunification.

These proposals were adopted unanimously by a plenary session of the South Korean National Assembly on Saturday.

The proposal is close to a plan that the Democrat-controlled House threw out by a two-vote majority in April. The principal difference between now and then is that President Daniel Ortega, in the words of one congressman, "rubbed Reagan's nose in the mud" by going to Moscow the day after the President suffered a crushing, humiliating, congressional defeat on aid to the Contras. That has gone some way in changing the mood on Capitol Hill.

The new Democrat proposal seeks to give an unspecified sum from the Economic Support fund,

# Coalition allies make life difficult for Kohl

From Frank Johnson, Bonn

West Germany's Free Democrats, The Liberal party in the Government, have in effect come out against the United States' strategic defence initiative. This is something which the Christian Democrat head of Government, Herr Helmut Kohl, has carefully avoided doing.

The national committee of the Free Democrat Party passed a resolution supporting the French Eureka project, a new European organization concerned with technology. In West German politics support for Eureka seems to be a "code" for opposition to SDI.

The resolution also spoke of German-French co-operation as the basis of European unity -

# another "code" used by those who would rather Europe were not so influenced by the Americans. The FDP's new leader, Herr Martin Bangemann, although more cautious than other speakers, seems essentially to have agreed with the party.

The second most important FDP figure, Herr Hans Dietrich Genscher, who is also the Foreign Minister, is understood to have long been against any space defences. He has been annoyed by Herr Kohl's unwillingness to make West Germany's misgivings about SDI apparent to the Americans.

But if Herr Kohl did so he would anger the Third party in the coalition,

Handwritten scribble at the bottom of the page.

Angolans claim UNita losses

(AP) - The Angolans lost more than 400 villages during the first six months of this year in the southern provinces, according to the Angolan news agency.

10 men shot inauty final

(AP) - Five gunmen shot and killed a radio commentator and his companion at the end of local news in Cebu City in the Philippines.

Discans keep experts arguing

(Reuters) - Experts in historians and scholars are still wrangling about the meaning of the symbols who inhabited the island 3,000 years ago.

Members strike in Europe

(AP) - A bomb explosion damaged the station building of the air headquarters and killed a man who appeared to be the device.

War for athletes

(AP) - Albania said for the lives of two of its athletes who allegedly died in May 28 in a competition in Poland.

Suma killer

(AP) - A 44-year-old man told police that he had shot five members of a group in a home here at night.

Peak rains

(Reuters) - A rain of 90,000 people in makeshift shelters in the capital, killing 142 and halting public services.

Member dies

(AP) - Gaston Raul, a mountaineer, writer and climber who was in the lead of the climb Annapurna in the Himalayas, has died at the age of 64.

Malta refit

(AP) - Malta has won a contract to refit the Princess between June 22 and December 18.

Law priests

(AP) - The Pope named 10 priests, 28 of whom were to Opus Dei, in a controversial Roman case.

They make life for Kohl

(AP) - The second most important figure, Herr Hans Eberhard Eisinger, who is also a member of the cabinet, has long been against the coalition. He has also defended Herr Kohl's move to make West Germany's misgivings about the coalition more apparent to the Americans. But if Herr Kohl did not anger the Third party coalition.



SIR HENRY BESSEMER FIGURED IT OUT.

Before the Bessemer blast furnace, steel was so expensive and rare it might have been jewelry.

It was made by a long, complicated process, using the oxygen in the iron ore to burn away all the carbon from cast iron, and then putting some of the carbon back again.

Henry Bessemer tried adding the oxygen directly, with a blast of air. It worked. Not only that, but as the carbon burned, it kept the iron so hot that no more fuel was needed. And the process could be stopped at any point, leaving just the right amount of carbon to make steel. It

was 1856. The age of cheap, abundant steel had arrived.

We're happy to report that, unlike so many pioneer inventors, Bessemer became immensely rich from his idea. The rest of us gained even more.

Steel expanded man's ability to build, and grow, and travel. The products of United Technologies, which include Pratt & Whitney engines, Otis elevators, and Sikorsky helicopters, would not exist without Bessemer and his blast of air.

Pratt & Whitney, Otis, Carrier, Sikorsky, Mostek and Inmont are some of the divisions of United Technologies Corporation, Hartford, Connecticut, USA. In the United Kingdom our operations include: Otis, Evans, Becker and Wadsworth lifts; Fishburn printing inks; Inmont automotive finishes; Autosense test equipment; Packard Instrument Ltd.; Spectrol electronic components; Automotive electrical systems; Insulation Systems and Machines, Ltd.; Carrier air conditioning; Mostek semiconductors and Elliott turbomachinery.



# Protecting palaces and pillarboxes

When objects as well as buildings are to be saved, has conservation gone too far? Charles Knevtz, Architecture Correspondent, examines the method and criteria of a massive resurvey

How in progress of Britain's listed buildings

It's stationary - list-it, might make a good motto for the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission, which its chairman Lord Montagu likes to popularize with the title English Heritage. For by 1987, when the mammoth task of resurveying our built environment is complete, the present list of protected buildings will have grown from about 350,000 to nearly half a million.

But buildings alone will form a smaller percentage of the total by the time Brian Anthony, the commission's deputy chief inspector finishes the final chapter of the latest milestones, early pillar-boxes, chest toms and even cast iron urinals will take their place beside the finest country mansions in the land. Only the grade - I, II\* or II - will reflect their relative importance.

Even so, when the fieldworkers have submitted their last reports to the survey headquarters at Fortness House, Savile Row, and when the Department of the Environment has issued the statutory instruments which make their recommendations law, less than two per cent of the country's building stock will enjoy listed status and VAT exemption.

Such a prospect draws anguished squeals from those, like the outgoing president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, Michael Manser, who believe "conservation has gone too far".

But that attitude "misconstrues what is good urban husbandry", says Brian Anthony. "Conservationists seek to preserve what is best, they are not against good modern architecture."

The surveys began in 1882, about 40 years after France, when 21 cartworks and unoccupied ruins were listed. By 1913 Lord Curzon said the possibility of including private homes as an "outrageous attack on private property".

In 1947, 37 officials were given 18 months for the first national survey; by the time they were finished, 22 years later, 120,000 buildings were listed.

The law and criteria for inclusion changed until 1980 when the sudden demolition of the art deco Firestone factory, in west London, angered the new Environment Secretary, Michael Heseltine. He then approved an accelerated resurvey, the most exhaustive ever undertaken.

The place most intensively listed is Berwick-on-Tweed, followed by Bath. About 1,000 medieval buildings have been discovered in Devon, and Kent has produced a rich crop. But geographically the age and type of building listed is patchy.

Lincolnshire, for example, has very few medieval buildings. Much of the country has not been looked at since 1952. The latest resurvey is being organized in two phases: phase one began in October 1982 when 20 county councils and two metropolitan district councils started carrying out field-work, due to end this October. Phase two began in May 1984 when 11 private architectural practices started on the 22 remaining counties; they will finish in May 1987.

To find out how the listers go about their work, I visited Michael and Heather Clews at the Old Vicarage, Great Bourton, near Banbury, Oxfordshire. At the bottom of the garden is the Coach House, the office of Clews Architects Partnership. Michael is responsible for the resurvey of Oxfordshire, Northamptonshire and most of Warwickshire. Heather looks after its eight fieldworkers, as well as a young family of three.

Every existing listed building and every potential new listing is recorded on their desk-top IBM PC computer. At the end of each quarter the results are forwarded to Anthony and an inspector comes to check the work and recommendations. Parishes, amenity societies and local historians are an invaluable source of information.

"The top priority is to get buildings listed, not to do research", says Michael. "We have to ask ourselves, is this building listable from the evidence available? If not, we have to play the benefits game - will the time spent on additional research prove fruitful?"

Most people support the survey work, although access is sometimes a problem. One fieldworker was attacked by a dog recently.

Some owners are proud to have their building considered for listing, especially as this has the benefit of VAT-free repairs. Others think it a nuisance.

Every quarter each fieldworker recommends about 250 buildings. By the end of the three-year survey period, Michael and Heather's office will have added about 24,000 buildings to the list. The biggest increase is in dwellings, with a three- or four-fold rise.

Before the survey started, Warrington, for example, had just seven listed buildings, now it is closer to 100.

A few buildings have been upgraded to grade I, and in one case, a house at Swerford which was previously unlisted, went straight to the top of the league.

Architectural historian Richard Holder, one of the Clews' team of fieldworkers, says they use a standard checklist to record information, using the mnemonic B DAMP FISHES.

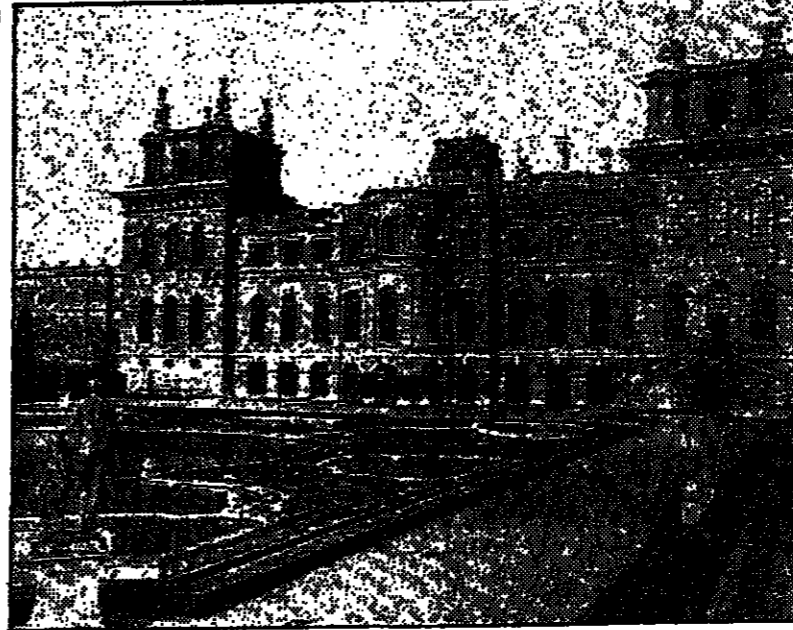
It stands for: B - Building type, present use, relationship; D - Date; A - Architect; M - Materials; P - Plan form, style; F - Features such as number of storeys, details of door and window surrounds; I - Interiors, stairs, roof construction; S - Subsidiary features; H - History; E - Extra information; S - Sources of information. Other recorded information includes detailed location and map reference, its grade, a general description and photograph.

His patch is south Oxfordshire, where the influx of new residents with high incomes has led to the alteration - sometimes beyond salvage - of otherwise listable items. In Northamptonshire, by contrast, a static population has led to very few changes.

To prevent a repeat of the Firestone fiasco, the first time that many owners know that their property is being considered is when they receive a letter from the DoE



"If it's stationary, list it?" Thirties factory to early pillarbox - all come to the attention of English Heritage



Conservation contrasts: Battersea Power Station and Blenheim Palace. Should both be protected?

## Shiver my timbers, this house is listed

Dream or nightmare  
David Hewson feels  
his home will last  
another 500 years

Buying a 15th-century listed building, as I did, presents two health hazards. The first is a conviction that you are followed everywhere by a low whistling noise caused by several score tradesmen sucking air through their teeth as they work on estimates. The second is a recurring nightmare in which you are standing naked in Piccadilly Circus throwing £20 notes at passers-by and shouting: "Take the (expensive deleted) lot!"

Of course, these ailments may afflict anyone rash enough to enter the property market, whatever they seek to buy. But try for something very old, and listed - the two do not necessarily go hand in hand - and you will run into a unique form of property peril.

This is first manifested with your surveyor, worthy man and true to their trade but, now they may be legally liable for anything they miss, possessed of the caution of a 19th-century kirk elder.

Fortunately, we were forewarned. A relative had bought an old property in Kent before us and received the sort of survey you might expect if you tried to take out a mortgage on the Acropolis.

"Ignore the survey", was her advice, and she does indeed now own

a lovely home. Except that there was very little to ignore. The biggest fault pointed out to us was a sign of wet rot to the timber-framed first floor, but what rot there was could only be seen on the outside, and further investigations would be expensive and damaging to the fabric of the building. And there was the same kind of thing with the roof - one of the Kent peg tiled variety. No, there was no sign that there was anything major wrong with it, but the surveyor had to point out that it could go wrong in the future. What can it?

The bank started to get the fitters. Its own surveyor liked the place but thought that £2,500 needed spending on the timber. Timber treatment companies were summoned and failed to produce an estimate higher than £350. The bank accepted.

Our nagging doubts were only ended when I rang the local council, announced my intention to buy a Grade II listed building in their area,

and demanded to know what they could give me in the way of a grant. "Nothing, we're broke", they said. "But you can have the free advice of our conservation architect."

We accepted readily and were delighted to learn that we had no real problems facing us at all.

The chief gripe of anyone who buys a listed building is the ludicrous rule about zero-rating work on it. My timber treatment did not attract VAT relief because I did not require the consent of the local authority to carry it out. If I wanted to mess around with the place by adding extensions or changing windows - with the necessary permission, of course - I would get 15 per cent knocked off the price. A better encouragement to change the structure of an old building could hardly be found.

The central heating system failed completely on the day we arrived - apparently that was Grade II listed too - and that cost us far more to replace than any of the jobs associated with the building itself. A couple of days later I broke two masonry drill bits trying to put a light fitting into oak beams. Old buildings can't read surveys, but I suspect ours will still be standing in another 500 years.

## HISTORY

1882: The first Ancient Monuments Act for earthworks and unoccupied ruins only; 21 were scheduled. Amended 1930, 1931 and 1979. 1913: Lord Curzon praised the idea of extending it to the Englishman's home as an "outrageous attack on private property".

1932: Town and Country Planning Act gave local authorities power to protect buildings threatened with demolition. Only about 20 were the subject of protection orders, 13 of which were issued by the Mayor of Winchester. "A noted antiquarian" 1939-45: The war years changed people's attitudes. The Luftwaffe bombed historic towns and cities, such as Bath, making people more aware of their lost heritage. A photographic record was set up (which still continues); and the Minister for Works drew up a salvage list to give local authorities guidance.

1947: Minister of Town and Country Planning started to draw up lists for local authority guidance on serving building preservation orders. A total of 37 listers were given 18 months to complete the work. It took 22 years, with help from a selection committee. 1968: The first national survey covering 1,200 local authorities was completed, covering more than 120,000 buildings.

1968: The law was changed so that owners now need a listed building consent to alter or demolish. 1970: Selection criteria were widened to include many more post-1840 buildings and important groups of buildings or perhaps less individual interest ("group value"). By the time only a third of the country had been re-surveyed, only five listers were employed. Suggesting it would take another 40 to 50 years before completion, thus largely defeating the purpose of the exercise.

1982: Mr Michael Heseltine, becomes Secretary of State for the Environment. Appalled at the hasty destruction of the Firestone factory in west London over a Bank Holiday weekend, when the owners knew it was being considered for listing. He proposed a complete accelerated re-survey by the end of the decade. He was persuaded by Brian Anthony, assistant chief inspector of what is now the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England, to engage 92 people. Now 20 counties have two or three people in the local planning office and 11 private architectural practices working on it.

1982: Phase One: 20 county councils and two metropolitan district councils start fieldwork under HMBC direction. Work is due for completion this October. 1984: Phase Two: 11 private firms start work in 22 remaining counties. Completion due May 1987. At the end of 1984 the total number of listed buildings stood at approximately 350,000. When the re-survey is completed in 1987, the lists will include some 500,000 buildings.

## CRITERIA

Generally speaking, the older the building the more likely it is to be listed. Virtually all pre-1700 buildings are listed unless they have been butchered or gutted. 1700-1840: A large number of listable items but a draft list of special attention. Likely to be listed unless altered substantially. 1840-1914: Buildings of regional significance, examples of good architecture and good examples of specific building types, eg granite skylights. Special attention paid to buildings of significance for their technical innovation, social or historical associations. 1914-1939: Buildings of national importance. Very little is listed from this period so far.

1939: No buildings are listed post-1939 although a draft list of about 50 does exist. In Scotland a 30-year rule applies so that buildings of 1955 may now be included. Many would like to see this introduced in England.

## Where cultures clash: Aborigines against the West

More than 500 Aborigines demonstrated recently in Canberra against the proposed changes to the Federal Government's land rights laws. The demonstration illustrated the deep-seated suspicion the blacks have of the impact on their lifestyle of large multi-national mining companies and white culture generally.

The Aborigines, who travelled from most of the remote regions of Australia, were protesting at Canberra's proposal to water down the land rights which would have given them the power of veto over mining on their land.

About 28 per cent of the Northern Territory is under the control of less than half the Territory's 30,000 Aborigines; vast tracts of the outback in other states are also in the hands of blacks, or about to be handed over. So the stakes, as far as the mining companies are concerned, are great.

The companies have mounted an extensive publicity campaign to convince the public that land rights, in their present form, have virtually brought mining development to a halt. The Federal Government has reacted by indicating that it will water down the land mining rights act in August.

Two events earlier this year highlighted both the problems Aborigines have in coming to terms with white society, and the effect that white society has on the traditional Aboriginal way of life. In February a group of Aborigines from the north-west of South Australia decided to allow petrol-sniffing children from the local community to be isolated on a remote island in Spencer Gulf, off the South Australian coast, in an attempt to cure them of their habit.

A month later, a senate inquiry was told that more than 2,000 adolescent Aborigines in central Australia were suffering irreversible brain damage as a result of petrol-and glue-sniffing.



City life: Some areas now have Aboriginal self-help groups

But petrol-sniffing is not the most serious social ill afflicting the Aborigines. Alcohol abuse is by far the worst.

Aborigines seem unable to control their drinking and the sight of drunk blacks in the inner suburbs of Sydney and Melbourne, or outside some of the outback towns like Alice Springs, is one of the more unpleasant aspects of white Australia's handling of its black minority. It is alcohol that leads Aborigines into trouble with the police and then leads to the disproportionate number of blacks in jail.

The impact of the white population on the traditional Aboriginal lifestyle is tragically illustrated by Groote Eylandt (Dutch for Big Island) which lies on the western side of the Gulf of Carpentaria, about 30 miles off the east coast of Arnhem Land. Apart from the occasional brush with the law, the Aborigines led a quiet life until 1966 when the Groote Eylandt Mining Company (Gemco) started mining manganese on the island. This dramatically accelerated the breakdown of traditional life with the intro-

duction of a mining town populated almost exclusively by the Aborigines. A permanent police force and a court house. Alcohol appeared for the first time.

A recent survey by the Australian Institute of Criminology has found that Groote Eylandt Aborigines have the highest rate of imprisonment in Australia.

Most crimes involved alcohol, and burglary, larceny and trespassing were the most common. These crimes, combined with illegal use of a motor vehicle, accounted for about 85 per cent of arrests.

It is cases like Groote Eylandt that lead organizations such as the Institute to question the application of European law to Aborigines. The so-called deterrent factor of white law is certainly not working.

An all-Aboriginal task force was set up after the findings of the survey. It recently submitted a report to Mr Clyde Holding, the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, which called for sweeping reforms to police and court control on the island. It also presented a picture of a clash of European and Aboriginal cultures, with the black culture first being stifled and then crippled.

Although the Aboriginal task force calls for black traditions to be nurtured and reinforced, it says that times have changed and that the community must move forward.

Young Groote Eylandters tend not to learn bushcraft, traditional painting, singing and dancing", the report says. It says that the use of traditional Aboriginal law would be an effective means of social control in resolving "certain types of disputes". It advocated a similar programme to one already operating on Elcho Island, called an Aboriginal Community Justice Programme.

While life for many Aborigines means drinking and surviving on welfare, there is an increasing sense of pride among many blacks. This has been shown by the establishment of a number of self-help groups in such areas as Redfern in Sydney and Fitzroy in Melbourne, both of them inner suburbs with large Aboriginal populations. These groups include legal aid services and health centres and there are plans to set up overnight hostels.

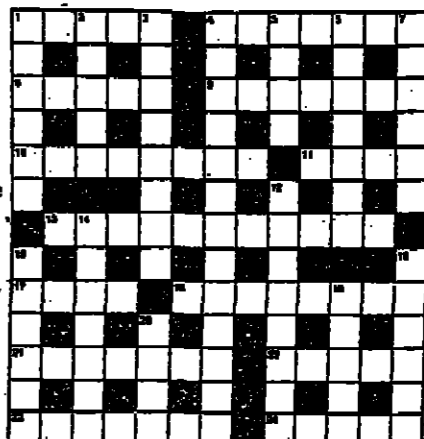
One of the most encouraging developments has been the establishment of Worawa College, outside Melbourne, which is Victoria's only Aboriginal school. It has about 30 students and teaches such subjects as Aboriginal law, language, art, dance and history, as well as the usual academic curriculum.

Developments like Worawa may signal the beginning of a new awareness among Aborigines of their cultural heritage. However, in some parts of the country they will have an uphill struggle against ignorance and prejudice.

Tony Duboulin

## CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 660)

- ACROSS
- 1 God of love (5)
  - 4 Nightmare (7)
  - 8 Kingdom (5)
  - 9 Violent attack (7)
  - 10 Powder upon (5)
  - 11 Make lazy (4)
  - 13 Hindu chant (4,7)
  - 17 Counter tenor (4)
  - 18 Violent disturbance (8)
  - 21 Exhausted (3,4)
  - 22 Counterfeit (5)
  - 23 Loyal (7)
  - 24 Each one (5)
- DOWN
- 1 Arrow poison (6)
  - 2 Old Test. song (5)
  - 3 Tyrannic (8)
  - 4 Lime, rum, soda drink (8,5)
  - 5 Joke (4)
  - 6 Over-ambitious (7)
  - 7 Surgeon's stitch (6)
  - 12 Congregate (8)



- 14 Aerial (7)
- 15 Tusked sea mammal (19)
- 16 Stylish (6)
- 17 Imprecise (5)
- 20 Foolish person (4)

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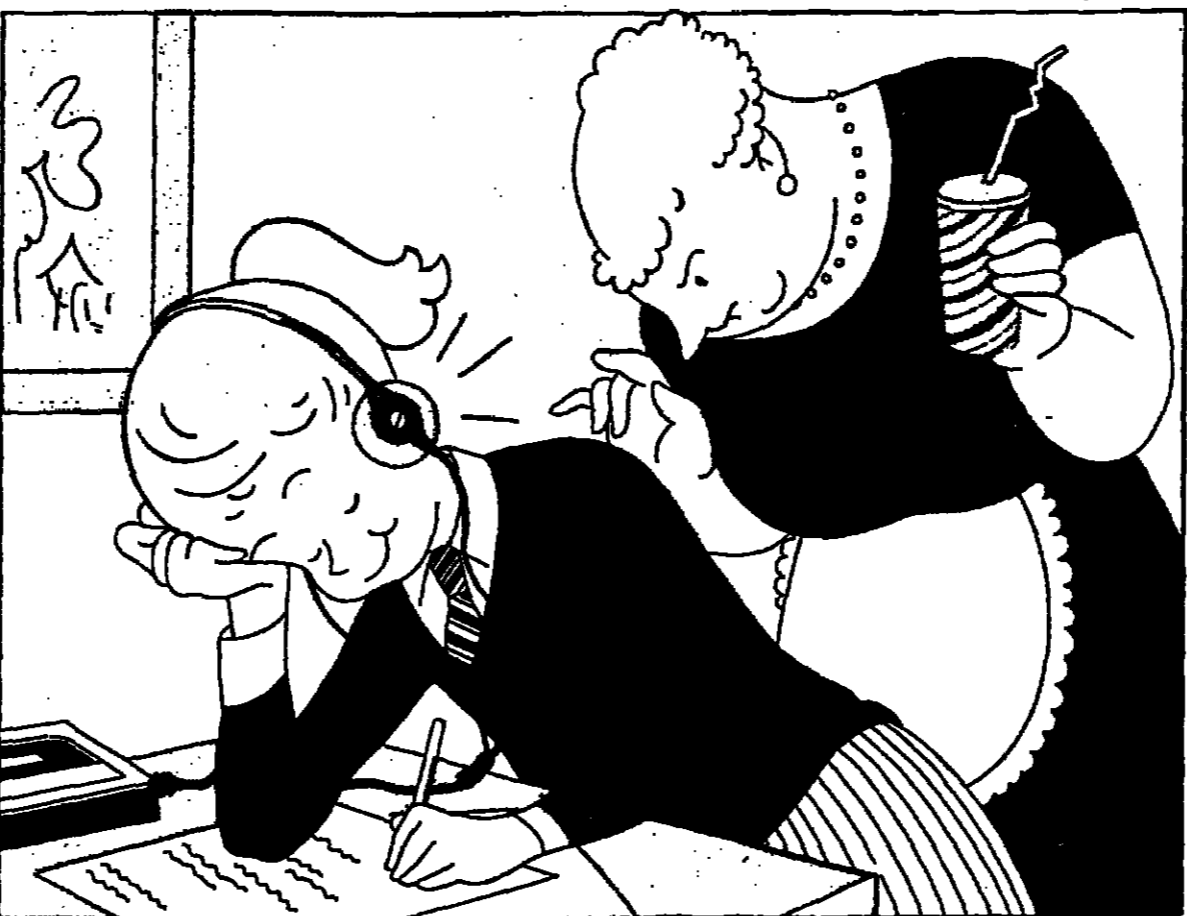
MONDAY PAGE

The first in a three-part series on contemporary etiquette

Have you met my machine?

Joyce MacDonnell

While Britain's leaders wrestle with the major problems of rioting and unemployment, a significant proportion of the rest of us are concerned with our own behaviour. Judging by the large number of books on the subject, thousands of people are sitting at home, swotting up on etiquette. Laurie Taylor reports.



The pressure to categorize yourself has become obsessive. No sooner have you decided whether you are a Mayfair Mercenary or a Sloan Ranger, than you have to check your NAAFF or WALLY tendencies and consider whether you have what it takes to be a YUPPIE, a YAP or a Young Fogey.

Individual with plenty of feelings who returns home after a tedious evening at the theatre with a dull companion, throws open the living room door, spots the little red light on the machine, experiences a surge of pleasure at the indication that there are other friends in the world who wish to make contact, and who is then utterly cast down to find that there is nothing to hear but the sound of a caller replacing the receiver.

Walkman in public. Are any principles of good manners violated by this habit? I believe so. Manners are not simply invoked during actual interaction: it is perfectly possible to be bad-mannered without ever engaging in conversation.

There is a less solemn interpretation, though. Perhaps it is simply that there are brand new problems of etiquette to be solved, problems which are hardly covered by the manners we were taught at home or in infant school. How, for example, are we to behave towards machines?

However, if answering machines are to be admitted to the world of etiquette then rules for their use must be made quite clear. Probably none of us would give the time of day to anyone who now answered their telephone with some such piece of silliness as "Battersea Dogs Home" or "Lambeth Palace".

She writes to tell me that when travelling on buses, she makes a point of sitting next to people with earphones and enduring the leaking tinny so that she may, just before alighting, bend down, pick up a five pound note which she had earlier allowed to fall to the floor, turn to the Walkman person, wave it in front of their nose, mouth the phrase, "Oh is this yours?"

Up till now they have hardly raised any questions about manners. The have just waited for us to come and use them. But now machines are interactive: they talk back to us, stand in for human beings, speak on their behalf. And although it's customary in conversation to strike a casually Luddite pose about it all - "this damned new technology" - there are signs that it is not only computer freaks who enjoy chatting with such mechanical acquaintances.

Should one tell? It's a tricky issue, especially when the caller is a personal friend. But, on balance, deception is probably the only way. No close friend is charitable enough to believe that you can shave or sunbathe while listening to intimate details of their love life.

Clive Jenkins is quite right. Marrying for lunch, however frugal, is a highly romantic thing to do. I became very partial to having breakfast and supper a la carte.

There is no surprise, then, that dispensers are now much preferred to actual tellers. I doubt if you'll find a

American women are branching out into big business

Missionaries of womanpower spread the success gospel

The brand played, the waters brewed, plates of cucumber sandwiches and the most taxing decision of the afternoon for the visiting American businesswomen was whether to choose Indian, China or Earl Grey tea. It might have been a scene from Dallas, except that these women were a far cry from the Carinings, who seem to think that running a successful business means wearing designer clothes and treating your office as an extension of your complicated and melodramatic private life.



and don't trespass on each other's territory. There are lots of husbands and wife teams in America now and I think it can help a marriage. For a woman to succeed it's important for her man to understand what her motives are and why she needs to travel.

Nancy Harvey Steorts, 48, is president of Nancy Harvey Steorts and Associates, a Dallas management consulting firm, and a former chairman of the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission. She originally studied retailing and has worked as a department store buyer, in real estate, television, PR and government.

And another thing - let's have lunch

When Sabina Shalom's husband remarked that she was getting too fat, she didn't reply "You're not exactly Harrison Ford yourself, sunshine." She heaved on a backpack and wear



PENNY PERRICK

For, as Clive Jenkins, the shrewdest of trade union leaders, once said in a plea for more flexible working hours; as things stand, most of us marry for better or worse but never for lunch. The dual-career household has made this state of marital subsistence even worse, a gruesome example being provided by Meryl Streep, playing the part of a lawyer in the film The Seduction of Joe Tynan.

In such circumstances, Mr Shalom is all for stiff upper lips and pulling yourself together. He told the returned Sabina: "Now listen to me, you just have to stop resenting my work habits. It has never been any different. That's the way I am and you know it."

Clive Jenkins is quite right. Marrying for lunch, however frugal, is a highly romantic thing to do. I became very partial to having breakfast and supper a la carte.

Have you waffled today?

Kevin Myers, the brilliant diarist on The Irish Times is the cause of a mammoth outbreak of female self-consciousness. This is because he has minted the word "waffness", an acronym derived from Winsome, Arch, Fey and Fragile, female faults every one and seen by Mr Myers to be especially prevalent in the novelist Edna O'Brien.

My hair or, worse, talking with my hands, I am learning to go around with my arms folded across my chest, hands grasping my upper arms and thumbs firmly hooked into my armpits. I find that by tucking my chin into my neck, my chime-bell tones immediately achieve a lower register and sitting with my legs planted well apart instead of waffly crossed and uncrossed looks quite the reverse of winsome, arch, fey and fragile.

ON WEDNESDAY

The socials perils of the gym, jogging and the contact lens

are doing. You never know who can help you when. "Learn to work effectively with men and women (it may take different techniques)."

Thomasas Tarsell, 43, is president of Tomco Insurance Corporation and Tomco Money Management Corporation in Baltimore. She is divorced and has no children.

"I believe in fate, destiny, whatever you like to call it. I used to run an employment agency. I had sold it and was on the verge of doing something else entirely when a girl I had placed in an insurance firm packed her bags and left at one of our busiest times. I agreed to go and help out. It was there just two days and it was instant love. I loved the intricacy of insurance. The more complicated the risk, the more I loved it."

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HISTORY first Ancient Monuments... CRITERIA ally speaking, the older it is... ie West While life for origins means drinking... Tony Dubois

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UNDATED table with columns: Year, Dividend, Change, Gross Dividend, Dividend % P/E.

INDEX-LINKED table with columns: Year, Dividend, Change, Gross Dividend, Dividend % P/E.

BREWERIES table with columns: Company, Price last Friday, Change on Friday, Gross Dividend, Dividend % P/E.

BANKS DISCOUNT HP table with columns: Company, Price last Friday, Change on Friday, Gross Dividend, Dividend % P/E.

Table with columns: Capitalization, Company, Price last Friday, Change on Friday, Gross Dividend, Dividend % P/E. Lists companies like Brown Shipley, BBA, etc.

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Table with columns: Capitalization, Company, Price last Friday, Change on Friday, Gross Dividend, Dividend % P/E. Lists companies like Chrysler, Biffaward, etc.

E-K table with columns: Capitalization, Company, Price last Friday, Change on Friday, Gross Dividend, Dividend % P/E.

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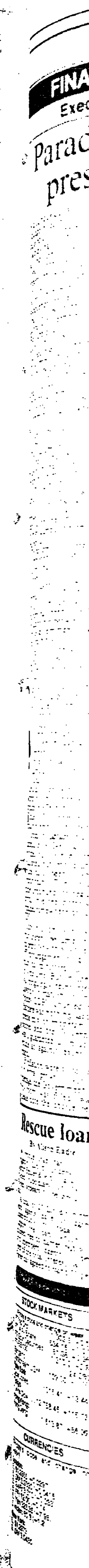
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FOOTBALL: ENGLAND PUNISHED FOR YEARS OF INDISCIPLINE

Collective morality needed in Europe

By David Miller Chief Sports Correspondent

The most important effect of yesterday's indefinite suspension by UEFA is that it will awaken people not intimately involved with football to the reality. It is not our football which is being rejected by the rest of Europe: it is we, the British.

which robbed Leeds of their league championship ambitions and that the Leeds players only defended the referee physically when they realized that he was about to be assaulted by spectators? Have we forgotten that the controversy subsequently centred not on the behaviour, and morality, of the players and spectators and its reprehensibility but on the decision of the referee and its correctness?

There have been twenty times or more every season when it has been demonstrated that the authorities were not fit to govern the game because of their benign tolerance of indiscipline on the field and on the terraces. What worries me however, about the UEFA decision yesterday is that other nations will be encouraged to believe, in their state of moral indignation and self-righteousness, that they are free of the malaise which has ruptured British society. They are not.

There will be a limit to the number of our players who can be finally wooed. And foreign leagues may increasingly try to restrict if they have intelligence, the number of foreign players admitted per club. However, the exodus will inevitably weaken the preparation and performance of the England team, just as the exodus over 40 years from Argentina to Europe has weakened them; and in some instances, as in the Netherlands, far worse.

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McMenemy confirms resignation

Lawrie McMenemy confirmed yesterday that he will be resigning after 12 years as manager of Southampton. After McMenemy flew back from a close season tour of the Caribbean he said: "I have not been very satisfied with the last two years."



McMenemy: "I've explored all the avenues with this club."

Players call England get used to a hot pace

Mexico City (A) - The England team paid a courtesy call on their Italian counterparts to apologize for the spectator riot at the European Cup match in Brussels. "They expressed their deep regret for the tragic and shameful incident in Brussels," Octavio Fernandez, a spokesman for the organizing committee of the 1986 World Cup.

England get used to a hot pace

England's squad in Mexico are feeling the benefit of late acclimatization at high altitude. The manager Bobby Robson said: "Every day is a winner in terms of getting used to the heat and the altitude problems."

RUGBY UNION



Pressure point: Salmon tackles Crowley, the New Zealand full back, as he gathers a high ball at Christchurch

England undaunted after win escapes

From David Hands Rugby Correspondent Christchurch New Zealand ..... 18 England ..... 13

MOTOR RACING

Grand prix a victim of unsafe track

Brussels, Agencies - The organizers of yesterday's Belgian Grand Prix, postponed because the track was unsafe, "face financial penalties and could lose future grands prix", Jean-Marie Balestre, president of the International Auto Sport Federation (FISA) said.

Wigan find the way

Wigan Athletic punished Brentford's defensive errors to become the first winners of the Freight Rover Trophy at Wembley on Saturday.

Hockey

Netherlands are extended by Britain

Investment Trusts

Table with columns for Company, Price, Dividend, etc.

Unlisted Securities

Table with columns for Company, Price, Dividend, etc.

GOLF

Perfect setting for Olazabal's Amateur target

YACHTING

Admiral's Cup contender hits rock and sinks

Rowing

How Christ Church took title

Base Lending Rates

Table with columns for Bank, Rate, etc.

Today's Fixtures

Table with columns for Event, Time, etc.

Other Sport

Under-25 competition

More football, page 19

Wigan find the way

More football, page 19

Wigan find the way

More football, page 19

Wigan find the way

More football, page 19

Wigan find the way

GOLF Brown wins as Brand misses an easy putt

By Mitchell Platt
Ken Brown won the Four Stars National Pro-am tournament at Moore Park yesterday when Gordon Brand Jr missed a putt of three feet on the last green.

TENNIS: SWAGGERING HEROES DELIGHT CROWD IN DUEL IN THE SUN
A victory for D'Artagnan

From Rex Bellamy Tennis Correspondent Paris
There was much excitement last year when Henri Leconte and Yannick Noah became the first French pair since 1946 to win the French doubles championship. There was even more excitement yesterday. These handsome, swaggering heroes - athletes, adventurers and actors, faithful to the tradition of Dumas and the Musketeers - had to play each other for a place in the last eight of the singles. Can you imagine a film in which Chint Eastwood and Sidney Poitier, both in their prime, were hunting the same villain?



Double-fisted knockout: Mrs Lloyd on her way to victory over Steffi Graf yesterday

Brown has compiled a 69 for an aggregate of 277 and a one shot over Brand (70). Howard Clark took third place with the help of five birdies in his last 10 holes for a 68.

First, the stage had to be cleared. A forum discussed the International Tennis Federation's consideration of means to restrain, somehow, the physical and mental stress imposed on players in their early teens, especially girls, by excessive competition. A recent ITF handout suggested that there was "widespread support" for their initiative. It is widespread only in the sense that it is scattered.

ROWING Italian team save the day

By Richard Burnell
The presence of a substantial element of the Italian national rowing squad saved the second day of Nottingham International Regatta from total mediocrity.

This is primarily a problem within the competitive, dollar-centred American society and those sucked into it. Parents and gifted children are vulnerable to the riches dangled before them by money and astute management agents. The ITF should ensure that such parents and children are explicitly warned about the hazards. But there is no reason why the world game should be shunted, back to the official discrimination that preceded open competition.

While the forum was in progress, Chris Lloyd was working up thirst at the hot and breezy centre court by beating Steffi Graf aged 15, by 6-3. Mrs Lloyd was relieved. She said later: "Steffi was the major threat in my life of the draw." Gabriela Sabatini, aged 15, a dark and graceful beauty from Argentina, had a far more strenuous match before beating Rosalyn Fairbank, who had saved four match points in earlier rounds. The citizens of Paris, with nothing much on their minds except the feast to be served by Leconte and Noah, then savoured further aperitifs. Joakim Nystrom beat Hans Gildemeister, who is so reminiscent of the Basil Rathbone version of Sherlock Holmes that one half expects the Chilean to go on court wearing a deer-stalker. Nystrom is so laid-back (American vernacular can be perfect) that he is almost recumbent. As usual he showed no response to emotional stress - except,

perhaps, for an extra blink or two. Nystrom's next opponent will be John McEnroe, whose tennis was in a higher class than that of Henrik Sundstrom. McEnroe knew how to shorten the points, and Sundstrom did not much care for that. McEnroe is coasting through the draw with exemplary economy of effort. In terms of physical and emotional energy, he has been saving himself for the second week. McEnroe, incidentally, is expected to restrict his 1985 British programme to Wimbledon. Otherwise, he has more tempting assignments.

The crowd were excited and enchanted. The temperature on court was 97 deg F. Leconte, the more at ease, had won the first two sets by 3-5. Noah narrowly took the third as he was caught through that the winner would play Mats Wilander. Noah won the fourth set, too. The climate changed. Clouds gathered. Leconte began to look glum, which he does rather well. But the sunshine broke through again and so did D'Artagnan. Sorry, I mean Leconte. He won 6-3, 6-4, 7-6, 4-6, 6-1.

IN BRIEF Berlioux status is in doubt

Monique Berlioux, the director of the International Olympic Committee, yesterday denied reports that she and the IOC were about to part company after 14 years and that terms were being discussed. Mme Berlioux, asked to discuss the reports in East Berlin on the eve of the IOC's nineteenth session, said: "I have a contract up to December 31, 1985."

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CRICKET Benson hits out but misses his century
Spirited Yorkshire recover in style

By Peter Bell
MIDDLESBROUGH: Yorkshire (4 pts) beat Hampshire by six wickets.
Yorkshire may be working with threadbare resources at the moment, but there is nothing wrong with their spirit. After a scintillating innings by Greenidge had threatened to destroy them, they recovered superbly to reach a new record total of 259 to win with three wickets. Sharp leading the way with an undefeated career best 81.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name, Runs, Wickets, and Overs. Includes players like Greenidge, Fletcher, and Booth.

Greenidge had hit 78 off 46 balls and at 108 for 15 overs, a massive total still looked possible. But Shaw and Fletcher bounced back spiritedly from their earlier persistence not out.

Scampering home

By Richard Streeton
HORSHAM: Nottinghamshire (4 pts) beat Sussex by two wickets.
Nottinghamshire's first win this season in the John Player Special League came in thrilling fashion from the last ball. Kevin Saxelby out Pigott to third man and he and Hemmings scampered the three runs their side still required.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name, Runs, Wickets, and Overs. Includes players like Greenidge, Fletcher, and Booth.

A stunning reprieve for Essex

Essex forced an extraordinary tie against Leicestershire in the John Player League at Chelmsford yesterday. After being bowled out for a heavy defeat as Leicestershire reached the middle of the 37th over with nine runs wanted and six wickets in hand.

OTHER JOHN PLAYER SCOREBOARDS

Summary table of other cricket matches including Somerset v Warwicks and Northants v Lancashire.

RESULTS FROM ROLAND GARROS

Summary table of tennis results from Roland Garros, including men's singles, women's singles, and doubles.

FOR THE RECORD

Summary table of various sports records including BASEBALL, RIFLE SHOOTING, ORIENTEERING, FOOTBALL, TENNIS, POLO, CARRIAGE DRIVING, RUGBY LEAGUE, HOCKEY, BOXING, GOLF, ATHLETICS, CYCLING, and TABLE TENNIS.

Vertical advertisement for Bordier's 'República's hopes revived' on the right edge of the page.

CRICKET: AUSTRALIAN CAPTAIN'S ONE-DAY MASTERY MAKES LORD'S FINALE A FORMALITY

Border plays a perfect power game

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

EDGBASTON: Australia beat England by four wickets... With a second very thorough performance Australia won the Test Trophy on Saturday...

an ordinarily confident rather than an out-of-form Gower... Dropping Border at the moment is akin to putting Bradman down in the 1930s...

SCOREBOARD

Table with 2 columns: Team, Score. Includes England (115) and Australia (57) details.



Driving force: Border shows Australia the way to victory (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

Even Botham had to resort to wild excesses (though not the reverse sweep) in an effort to give England the extra 20 or 30 runs which would have obliged Australia to take earlier risks...

England, meanwhile, have rather lost their way. Since leaving India in early February, they have done badly in Australia...

attack lacking in speed. So what has happened since? Gattling has been relegated to No. 6... On Saturday, after Robinson had helped Gooch to give England a good start...

omission from the first one-day international in Australia, like pure sobriety. Against Australia in 1981, by the way, in the corresponding match to Saturday's, England's No. 3 made a brilliant 96. It was Gattling.

And now a postscript concerning the reverse sweep. Consideration may soon be given to introducing a regulation which would preclude its use without specifically banning it...

At Old Trafford last Thursday, Gattling was left high and dry with 31 not out...

So to Lord's this morning, for the last game in this one-day series. It is a pity it is not one match apiece with all to play for...

The Texaco Trophy may not be at stake today, but it could be said that England's current well-being is, and that must mean as much to those being reinter-

benefit of being on tour, determined to pull together and restore a tarnished image... In the context of the tour as a whole, though, these are early days...

On Saturday, Australia fielded excellently, bowled straight and to a length, and gave their batsmen just enough help with the ball to pull them through...

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Sad captain on a sticky wicket Caribbean tornado

By Ivo Tennant... Vivian Richards, a man who in true West Indian vein professes to take cricket and life 'as it comes', came close to beating one of the more momentous records in cricket...

Richard's innings illustrates the rapidity with which it has caught up with the West Indian series...

Richard's broke other records, but it was the speed at which he scored his runs that was more memorable...

DREBOARDS table listing various sports results including football, tennis, and basketball.

Simon Barnes

Gower always bats as if he were a man in pain... Gower's troubles as a captain against the West Indies...

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SHOW JUMPING

First win in five years encourages British

By Jenny MacArthur

Two polished clear rounds by Liz Edgar, on Everest Forever, helped Britain to win Everest-Double Glazing Nations Cup at Hickstead for the first time in five years...

Last year's winners, West Germany, whose Paul Schockemöhle on Deister, was the only other rider to give a double clear, finished equal second with the Dutch...

At the end of the first round Britain and West Germany were given the lead on four faults with the Netherlands third on 12...

At the end of the first round Britain and West Germany were given the lead on four faults with the Netherlands third on 12...

DRESSAGE Marzog dances clear of rest

Anne Grethe Jensen, riding Marzog had a runaway victory in the Nations World Cup qualifier at Coesfeld on Saturday...

HORSE TRIALS Defeat snatched from victory

A heart-breaking experience cost VSP and Alex Calder, from Winsford in Cheshire, the premier award at the Bournham Horse Trials (Keith Mackin writes)...

CYCLING Kirsipuu's happy weekend

By John Wilcockson... By all appearances, Toomas Kirsipuu of the Soviet Union, took out a strong opening on winning the 28th Milk Race when he won two of the three stages over the weekend...

POLO Les Diables in command

The first round of the Queen's Cup, sponsored by Alfred Dunhill, began at Smith's Lawn, Windsor, and Cowdry Park, Sussex, over the weekend (John Waters writes)...

MOTOR CYCLING Spencer wears unique double

Saizburg, (Renter) - Freddie Spencer, of the United States, edged a state closer to becoming the first rider to win both the 250cc and 500cc motorcycling world titles in one season...

RACING

Weld has five-timer at Phoenix Park

From Our Irish Racing Correspondent, Dublin

Derмот Weld had a day and a half on Saturday beginning shortly after dawn when Lester Piggott, the jockey everyone wants to ride their horses at Epsom...



Dermot Weld: a day to remember.

Weld had achieved this feat once before at a provincial level, in a race for the Agribank provincial roccosse, but I cannot recollect a similar instance since the war by an English or Irish trainer at a course of this calibre...

The only race that Weld tried to win and failed was the Patrick Robinson Fillies' Maiden in which Latch String was relegated to fourth place, beaten little more than two lengths...

her on the programme there," he said. "And I believe that she needs more time before taking on top-class opposition..."

Yashgan displays his talents to the full

From Desmond Stoneham, Paris

Yashgan and Yves St-Martin took the Group Two Prix Dollar in a comfortable manner from Pink and Mounjane at Longchamp yesterday...

More racing, page 20

following day's Coronation Cup in the hands of Yves Saint-Martin. Criqueotte Head has not finally decided to withdraw Devalois from the Oaks next Saturday and said: 'My father is a little against going to the Oaks but I don't see why it has not to be ridden by 19-year-old Eric Legris...'

Republic's hopes revived

The Republic of Ireland rediscovered the lost art of goalkeeping as they swept to the top of their World Cup qualifying group at Lansdowne Park on Saturday...

Slaney set to meet Budd

Mary Slaney and Zola Budd are due to meet for the first time since the Olympic collision when Mrs Slaney comes to the Peugeot-Talbot meeting in the Mobil Grand Prix in London on July 19...

Athletics

Jack Buckner fell haply with his three-race tour when he ended it by knocking 2:04 off his previous best 5:00 metres time, with 13min 21.06secs. He was congratulated by his team captain, Mrs Slaney...

The banker cashes in

Fernando Mamede, of Portugal, has beaten her in every one of their frequent encounters since last year's return of the Olympic trials...

Kirsipuu's happy weekend

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Saturday's results

Table with 2 columns: Race Name, Results. Includes Newmarket, Kempton Park, and Market Rasen results.

5th time

has in his 21-11 semi-final in which he defeated Bulgaria. A Jones, the little man with a white beard, says he has 21-11 semi-final in which he defeated Bulgaria...

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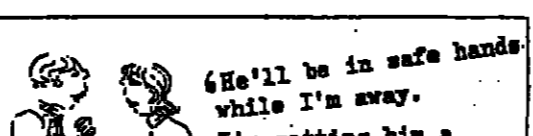
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MEMORIAL SERVICES
BANKS - A service of thanksgiving...

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Various vertical advertisements on the far right edge of the page, including 'RENTALS' and other service listings.







June 3, 1985

FOCUS

CHINA/1

THE TIMES 1785-1985

On the day that Mr Zhao Ziyang begins an official visit to Britain, this Bicentenary Special Report looks at the dramatic changes in China since Chairman Mao's death

An open door to prosperity

Georg Herberich/Michael Servus

The Sino-British relationship is as healthy today as at any time in the history of the People's Republic...

exports and of the financial and commercial sectors, but also an accelerated expansion of Hong Kong's role as an economic and technological intermediary between China and the West.

The Hong Kong economy has been skilfully managed in the past three years, but the underlying issues of public finance and economic policy are complex, and resolving these in a changing political situation will require that the tripartite understandings between London, Peking and Hong Kong be kept in full working order.

Trade and economics are another important dimension in the present Sino-British relationship. In the wider context, Britain's economic future will depend on the success with which we participate in the expansion of the Pacific economy in the next half century.

British opportunities never seized on scale possible

Britain's early recognition of the People's Republic and its position in Hong Kong provided for many years a favourable background for trade with China, but the opportunities were never seized on the scale that was possible.

Since 1982 there have been signs of a turn in the tide. This process was helped on the political level by Mrs Thatcher's visits in 1982 and December 1984, and by other ministerial visits. It also reflects active



Unending epic: Some of those who made China's history. From top: Confucius (551-479BC); Qin Shi Huang, first emperor and builder of the Great Wall; Sun Yat-sen, leader of 1911 revolution; Mao Tse-tung

The way ahead for friendship and trade

China is a developing country with a population of one billion. Wholehearted devotion to socialist modernization is and will remain China's basic national policy for a long time to come.

Modernization of a vast country such as China cannot be done at once. We have planned to do it in two stages. In the first stage, from 1980 to the end of this century, we will quadruple our gross industrial and agricultural output value, attaining a moderately high standard of living.

In the second stage, i.e. the first 50 years or so of the next century, we will proceed further to reach or approach the level of the world's developed countries.

The prosperity of a nation and the well-being of its people depend ultimately on the vigorous development of social productive forces. We are carrying out reforms to invigorate our economy at home and to open it to the outside world.

Risks and difficulties are involved in any reforms. Both pre-reform malpractices of long standing and problems arising in the course of progress can only be remedied and solved by further advances and more thorough-going reform.

Because the reforms and the opening-up policy serve the development of China's social productive

forces and are supported by the people, they have great vitality and they are irreversible.

An international environment of peace is needed for both development and international cooperation. Maintaining world peace is thus a task that faces us all.

China's economic development has opened up broad vistas for many-sided co-operation with other countries. On the basis of equality and mutual benefit, we will develop economic and technological co-operation with other countries, including expansion of trade, import of advanced technology and equipment, use of foreign funds and management experience, so as to speed up our modernization.

Western Europe is an important economic force in the world. Between China and Western Europe there is no conflict of fundamental interests. Expanded economic and technological co-operation between us is in our mutual interest and will help promote common prosperity.

The satisfactory settlement of the Hong Kong question has opened a new chapter in the annals of Sino-British relations and created more favourable conditions for the increase of mutually beneficial cooperation between China and Britain.

May the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Britain develop steadily and contribute more to the prosperity of our respective countries and to world peace.

Zhao Ziyang Premier of China

the mountains

the shadows of Indian villagers

re really asking was the chestnuts out of the fire, would be to iron out had tricked them, ver up his deception by question as an island visit on Bhola is the powerful rich the

them think that he meant, "Why?" I asked replied. To refuse might never said "No" if the first one did was another

of the shrewdest men in cash-faction wanted the cause. The Communists in any dealing with the mission, a focus of united Bhola to show us assert the villagers' right a first step, he was to court, with the help of

evering up the tracks

know what Bhola had? Everybody was talking which was the jump. He left the village adding fuel to the ad he gone to consult? To see the landowner, said, he had been wise go to discuss with relatives mountains. not only to cover up had been seen to pursue options, he would in hostility of the faction d either stick with the landowner. He had ruled ves. Yet he had no one land is his life. He will protect it. ow if then, but Bhola is d what to do.

MS, Victor Zor7a]

FRONTS Warm Cold Oc. Symbols are on opposite



High tides

Table with columns for location, time, and tide height. Locations include London Bridge, Devonport, Southampton, etc.

Britain

Table with columns for location, sun rise, and sun set. Locations include Bournemouth, Torbay, Coleraine Bay, etc.

road

Table with columns for location, road number, and other details. Locations include London, Manchester, etc.

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the resources of a worldwide network of companies. Now, Cable and Wireless is playing a major role in developing China's telecommunications systems. The scale of opportunities in the People's Republic is vast. In Hong Kong alone, calls to and from China have increased a hundred fold to 8 million in just over ten years. Many new projects are in hand, and as China's demands for modernization grow, so too will the operations of the Cable and Wireless Group.

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## The open door to prosperity

From previous page

leadership by trade associations working in the front line in China and at home.

Last year two-way trade rose to £595m. At this level, Britain is still supplying barely one and a half per cent of China's imports and given the Chinese desire to keep their sources of supply diversified, the scope for further growth must be substantial. This was the conclusion reached by the companies in the successful UK Offshore Oil Seminar held in China last December, and by the mission led by Lord Young in March this year. Two way trade of £1 billion should be possible within five years.

Conventional trade is only part of the picture. The Chinese "open door" is also available for a variety of commercial relationships including direct investment, joint ventures, processing agreements and the purchase of technology and consultancy.

China, moreover, is not only seeking relations in industry, but is also trying to expand the foreign impact on agriculture, tourism and financial services. At a time when Chinese peasants are buying motor cars and there is serious discussion of the development of a private capital market (a small one exists already) the possibilities seem endless.

Nonetheless, realizing profits in the short run can be difficult. The Chinese framework of law and commercial practice is still being worked into viable shape, the integration of foreign investment and domestic economic management is very imperfect, and issues such as profit repatriation in foreign exchange remain to be worked out to mutual satisfaction.

### Rise in tourism has been remarkable

This complexity in both trade and investment, and the high costs of maintaining a presence in China, mean that the organization of commercial relationships can pose unusual problems for British companies. They make it particularly hard for small companies to get a

foothold - although in many cases these have much to offer the Chinese market.

If the Sino-British relationship is to fulfil its potential, these and other problems will have to be tackled. For a market that seems likely to grow by at least seven per cent per annum to the end of the century, the effort should prove a good investment.

The expansion in the past eight years of cultural exchanges, personal links and of British tourism in China, have been remarkable. A decade ago visits were rare. Today, the groups and individuals going in each direction can hardly be kept count of. Academics, musicians, potters, poets, actors and vice-chancellors move around both countries as the result of a combination of private and official initiatives. And while in England, China and Chinese remain disproportionately small as subjects of study, in China, English is firmly established as the second language and in Shanghai, Anglophilia has risen to the establishment of a Shakespeare Research Society.

Flowing from the 1979 Agreement on Scientific and Technological Cooperation there have been many exchanges with major programmes under the auspices of the British Academy and the Royal Society. Access to China by British students has improved greatly. The disappointment has been the small number of Chinese students in Britain.

Out of 18,000 Chinese students abroad, the number in Britain is thought to be about 600. This is less than a tenth of the number in America and bears no relation to China's needs or Britain's capacity to provide the sort of advanced education the Chinese are seeking.

Some outside China have questioned the firmness of China's intentions to keep the "open door" open. In the Sino-British case the mutual benefits in political, economic and cultural terms are too strong to ignore.

On the Chinese side, Premier Zhao Ziyang has a strong record on consistency: he told an internal audience six years ago "If an order is issued in the morning and rescinded in the evening, it will break faith with the people, and no one will know what to do".

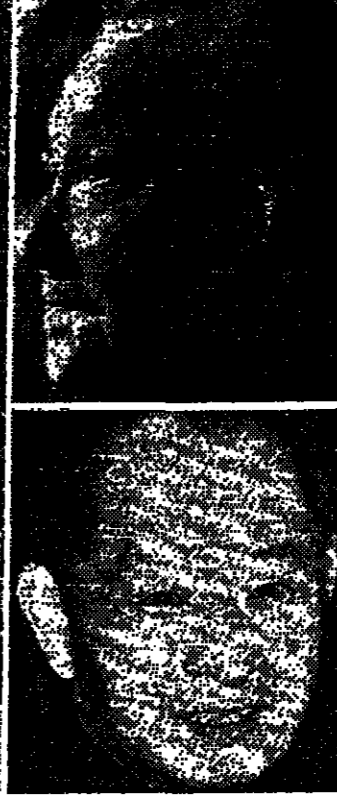
Christopher Howe

Professor of Economics with reference to Asia, University of London

# Running to win in a new world



China's top jogger. At 66, Zhao Ziyang, Premier of the State Council, keeps fit by running for 40 minutes a day. Above right: China's paramount leader, Deng Xiaoping. Below: Hu Yaobang, Secretary-General of the Chinese Communist Party



history and compare it with the China of today.

The "open door" policy has let in foreign traders, their products and their know-how, not as a reluctant yielding to overwhelming foreign insistence but as a positive recognition of the need for the outside world.

Diplomacy has begun to mean something much more serious to China. It has joined the United Nations. It has been steadily filling its overseas missions with competent negotiators and trained foreign affairs specialists in place of the old faithfuls whose only qualifications had been distinguished army or party service. It has concluded an agreement with Britain over Hong Kong which is unprecedented in its inspired compromises and concessions to outside opinion.

In the days of ping-pong diplomacy the deliberate throwing away of a winning position was a mark of Chinese spontaneity and arrogance. Now the Chinese play to win, as the Los Angeles Olympics demonstrated. What is important about these post-Mao developments is that they look neither backward nor inward. China looks ahead and it cares what the world thinks. That is the great breakthrough.

Potentially this enormous country has great strength. "But when it gets rich and powerful, won't it threaten us?" ask its neighbours. Historically there is little evidence of such a desire and why should China not continue to prefer its own cultural self? Recognition of the rest of the world does not imply greed to control it. Diplomacy may be China's new way of holding the world at arm's length.

Already it has the makings of the leader by example of the Third World. Why should it not prefer that role? It is not in the Soviet or the US camp; it is...

Confucius liked "the middle way". It looks as though modern China is to try the same road but leading forward through progress, not backwards by mistaken nostalgia.

Hugh Baker

The author is head of the Contemporary China Institute, School of Oriental and African Studies, and Reader in Modern Chinese, University of London.

gripped the Chinese mind. In Yin was to be found the germ of Yang, in Yang the seed of Yin: in the new dynasty lay the seed of its own destruction and in its downfall the genesis of repetition.

By the end of the 19th century the pattern began to change. The outside world had broken in. The sea-faring West attacking China in its soft and never before invaded coastal under-belly. Chinese convictions of superiority were shaken by guns and by the westerners' steadfast refusal to acknowledge the lowliness of their own culture. The past had no answers to these new problems.

China entered the murky watershed where some looked back to history and others tried to look in new directions. The revolution of 1911 toppled the last reigning dynasty and replaced it with an inadequate republic. A second revolution in 1949 brought Mao and the Communist to power. It seemed that China was over the hump, as though the historical stream was now running the other way.

But the scenario was not so very different. Land reforms gave redress to the landless; imperial dynasties had carried out land reforms too. The

Combining outstanding ability with a sharp wit, Mr Zhao Ziyang, China's premier, was picked by Mr Deng Xiaoping to succeed Mr Hu Yaobang in 1980. He joined the Communist Party in 1938, but in the Cultural Revolution was dismissed from all his posts. During the late 1970s he became party chief of Sichuan province, whose economy he is said to have rescued. He led the way in dismantling the commune system. He is married with five children. This is his second visit to Britain, but his first as China's premier.

geary class was dispossessed: this did not make everyone equal. Those who were not liquidated became a new hereditary class without rights. Communism was an exotic creed: but the Chinese were just as suspicious as ever of foreign ways and in 1960 had their doubts justified when their Soviet allies withdrew all aid overnight. An entrenched bureaucracy had contributed to imperial inertia: the Communist Party bureaucracy began to become entrenched too.

In 1966 the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution was launched. The notion of continuing

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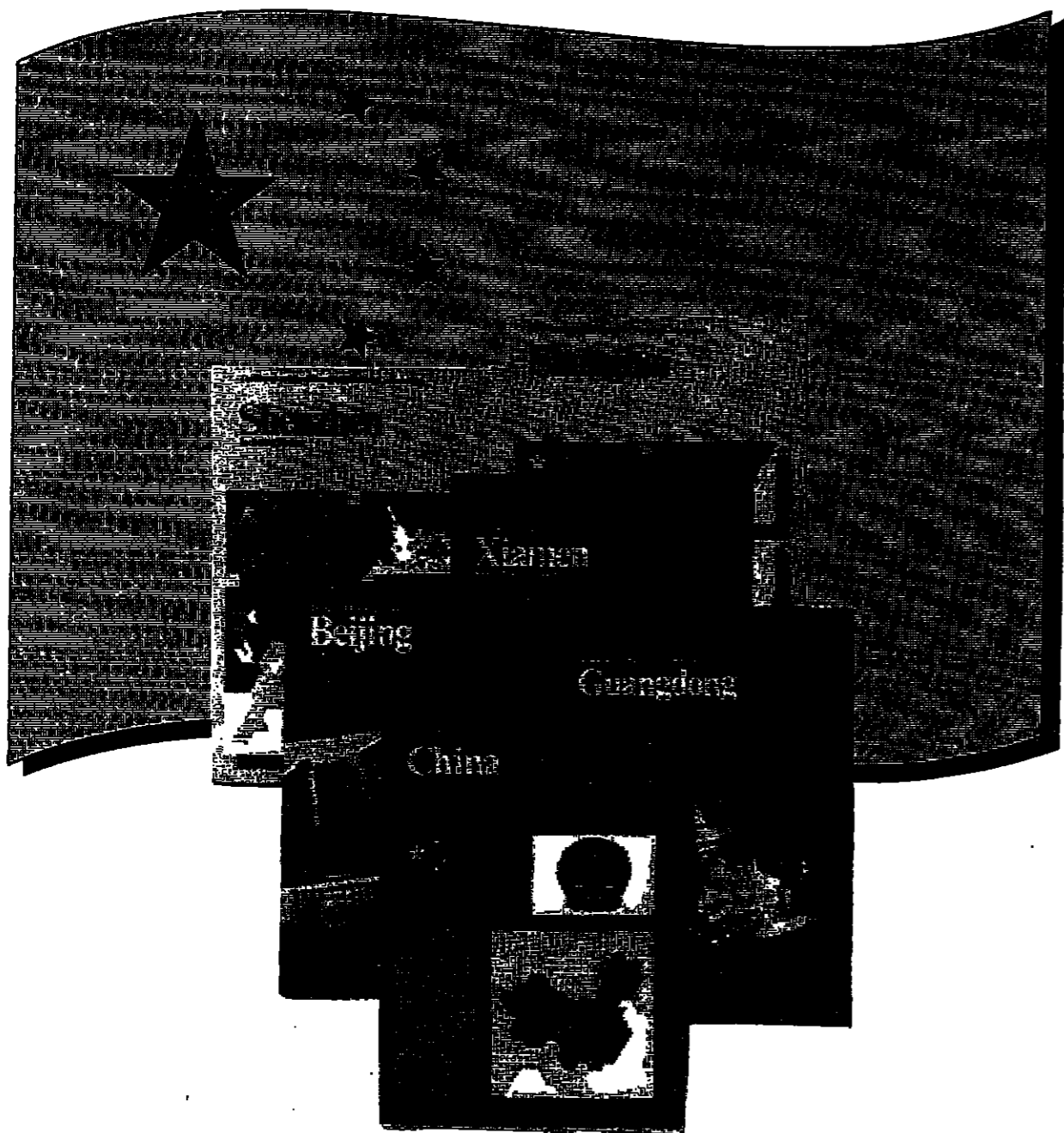
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Radical to trade

# Radical moves to raise the trade barriers

The opportunities for British trade and investment in China are more extensive and predictable than ever. And while Deng Xiaoping has affirmed that socialism will "remain forever", Premier Zhao Ziyang has promised that the "open door will never close, but will be kept open still wider". For five years after Mao's death in 1976 the Chinese economy went through several sharp gyrations. First as power changed hands, and then as a preliminary experiment in economic reform went badly wrong. Since 1981 a programme of "readjustment" has been implemented. Long-term targets have been made more moderate and emphasis concentrated on the problems of agriculture and light industry.

Living standards, which for many Chinese had declined since the 1950s, have also been raised both in cities and the countryside. The first priority in economic reform has been agriculture. A new system has replaced the People's Communes, giving much greater incentives and replacing management responsibility in peasant households.

The record-breaking advance of agricultural output has been a key to rising living standards, and is now encouraging the planners to re-think their need for food imports. It has also encouraged a second phase of reform directed to industry.

The reforms of foreign trade and attitudes towards it are potentially even more radical. The old administrative foreign trade monopoly is being replaced by a network of organizations that will eventually import and export as agents for domestic producers and consumers.

At the same time the role of local authorities in foreign trade and investment has been expanded. To provide the incentives to make this work, a price reform is underway and

the yuan has been devalued to make exporting more profitable. What is the size of the Chinese market and what share of it can British businessmen hope to achieve? Last year China's two way trade totalled \$50 billion. The route to this peak has been uneven. Trade quadrupled in the 1950s, actually fell by 10 per cent in the 1960s, and expanded jerkily in the 1970s. Thus China's share of world trade, which had reached 2.4 per cent in 1959, fell to 0.7 per cent in 1978, and even after five years of rapid growth, has reached only 1.4 per cent.

Looking ahead, the Chinese envisage trade and the domestic economy both growing at about 7 per cent up to the year 2000. Given reasonable world trade conditions, this trade target is feasible, could prove conservative, and would not involve any unrealistic rise in China's share of world trade. A reversal of recent trends would be difficult. China's incoming generation of leaders would have no reason to initiate it, and it would not be politically popular. More than 20 million Chinese are engaged in export-related employment, and when the United States recently announced new measures that would affect Chinese textile exports, the Chinese angrily pointed out that these regulations would cost 100,000 jobs.

In the division of China's present trade, Japan and Hong Kong currently supply 40 per cent of the market and Canada and the United States 15 per cent. Given that, while Hong Kong's share is on the rise, China's declining need for food may reduce the North American share, this 55 per cent is unlikely to change much.

Britain is therefore in competition for the balance - about \$12 billion now and a prospective \$35 billion in 15 years. Our present share of one and a half per cent is too small. There seems no reason why we should only do half as well as West Germany, which does not have our current advantage in offshore oil technology. The Chinese market is therefore quite large, growing, and Britain is under-represented in it.

Progress in encouraging foreign investment between



Strong-arm tactics: Girls from an all-women oil-rig in eastern China

1979 and 1983 was fairly limited. Oil apart, most investment was by Hong Kong businessmen and much was in small-scale ventures. With one or two exceptions, success in attracting technically advanced ventures was small. This reflected foreign uncertainties over the tax and legal environment, lack of infrastructure in the original four special economic zones, concern at possible disclosure of technology to third parties, and other worries.

Even in the oil sector there has been disappointment by western operators and investors at the lack of commercial finds, and by the Chinese at the practical difficulties of securing the full transfer of technology to which they feel contractually entitled.

In 1984 and 1985 there was an upturn in commitments following improvements in the taxation arrangements. Among the most interesting current developments are the Volkswagen venture to produce the Santana, the Pilkington venture to establish an enormous production facility in Shanghai, and a project in the textile sector by Tootal to produce polyester thread, of which a third will be sold in China.

Chinese priorities for trade and investment are known both from statements to businessmen, current plans and advance indications of the shape of the seventh five-year-plan due to start in 1986. Energy, transport and communications remain key sectors. Long-term plans emphasize in particular the rising importance of hydro-electricity and coal, while the incentives to improve the trend of oil output remain very strong. This will require intensified exploration and enhanced recovery systems

onshore, as well as a continuation of the offshore drive. These are all sectors in which British firms are already active. Shell and BP in energy, Cable and Wireless in telecommunications, and British Aerospace, which has had success in sales on its own and through its share in Airbus Industrie. Power transmission, rail and coastal road systems are some of the newer areas in which the Chinese are looking for foreign technology and participation.

While industrialization remains central, opportunities exist in other sectors. For example, the Chinese have ambitious plans to increase storage capacity for agricultural products and to introduce more advanced food-processing techniques. As living standards rise and city populations grow, the

### Tourism and business travel is expanding

modernization of agriculture and food will have to keep pace. Rising living standards have also been reflected in recent increases in imports of consumer goods such as colour televisions and refrigerators.

Tourism and business travel is another part of the economy which is expanding rapidly. Last year a million foreigners visited China. Given the expansion in foreign contacts and the marvellous natural and man-made sights open to visitors, the only ceilings on this are air fares and the capacity of the Chinese to provide facilities that satisfy foreign standards at realistic prices. This is a sector where the benefits of foreign participation in design, consultancy and management are urgently needed - a fact discovered by

# People's Daily hoists small flag in the information revolution

The inauguration of an international edition of the Chinese Communist Party organ, the People's Daily, is the latest step in the gradual opening of the country's Press to foreign influence and modern ideas.

The People's Daily is still, by the most generous standards of world journalism, primitive. It consists of six to eight pages of dry, official information, propaganda and moral tales about the importance of the party spirit. Foreign coverage is still selective, though more balanced than it was 10 years ago. To a Chinese reader, the newspaper has come on somewhat over the past decade, but to a western seer after the facts about China today it is still inadequate and dull.

A more encouraging development, from the foreign observer's point of view, has been the continued publication of the English-language China Daily, widely seen as the foreign mouthpiece of the pragmatically inclined leadership group around Mr Deng Xiaoping, the elder statesman.

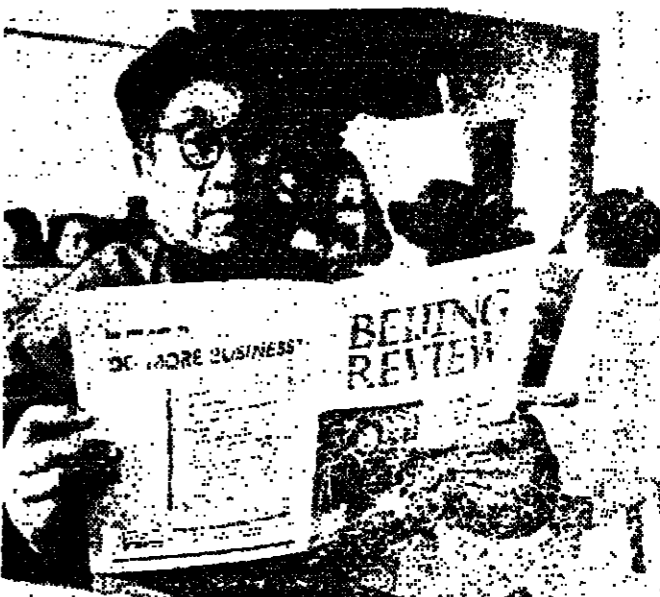
Started some four years ago, the eight-page daily concentrates on news of China's economic development, especially when it involves joint ventures, loans, technical help and other arrangements with foreign firms. It is bright in style by Chinese standards, and frequently prints exposés of economic problems and even scandals, which give an impression of lively reporting.

Other high-level press organs in Peking include the Kuangming ("enlightenment") Daily, which is supposed to cater for the more intellectual stratum, and which has recently been used as a vehicle for discussion of economic reform.

The leading periodical is the Red Flag, official journal of the Communist Party, which is so dull and theoretical that only the most ambitious cadres read it in any detail.

The common man's favourite newspaper in the capital is the Peking Evening News, a lively and sometimes crusading little tabloid which carries all kinds of intriguing stories about frisks, travel, new products, Chinese opera, and the like.

People who wish to inform themselves about foreign affairs and the writing of foreign journalists about China can subscribe to the Reference News, a mass-circulation daily which reprints materials from foreign press.



Reading himself in: A passenger at Shanghai airport with one of the thousands of magazines now published in China

Peking also has daily newspapers related to trade union activity, sports and other social topics. However, the military Liberation Army Daily is not sold to foreigners, though its contents are easy to obtain in Hong Kong.

Shanghai has two major political newspapers - the Liberation Daily and the Wen Hui Po, whose name is difficult to translate, though it means something like "abundance of writing". Foreigners are not allowed to buy these on the ground that they illuminate only local conditions.

For the past few years it has again become possible for foreigners to buy the main provincial dailies, but not those produced under the aegis of municipal authorities.

There is neurosis among the authorities that foreigners should not read about local affairs in the provinces, though one can learn about most of the important topics from broadcast-monitoring in Hong Kong and elsewhere.

Repetition remains the worst fault of the Chinese media - it being thought, apparently, that no policy of the Party of Government will get through to the public at large unless it is repeated a thousand times in the Press and in the radio and television programmes.

The most encouraging development in the past few years has been the huge increase in magazines and periodicals. Previously there was hardly

anything outside the strictly official Press and that dealt mostly with politics (the bane of most Chinese writing since the mid-1960s).

Now the bookstands are full of modestly produced but informative periodicals on anything from philately to health in old age. Including the new magazines which keep springing up in the provinces, the total may well be in the thousands.

However, the major publications frequently criticize the smaller magazines for such decadent practices as printing pictures of pretty girls on their covers, and even pornography (a relative term in prudish China).

As in all Communist countries, a large amount of what is printed is "internal", not for general circulation. The exaggerated concern for security is one of the worst of the features of the modern Chinese Press.

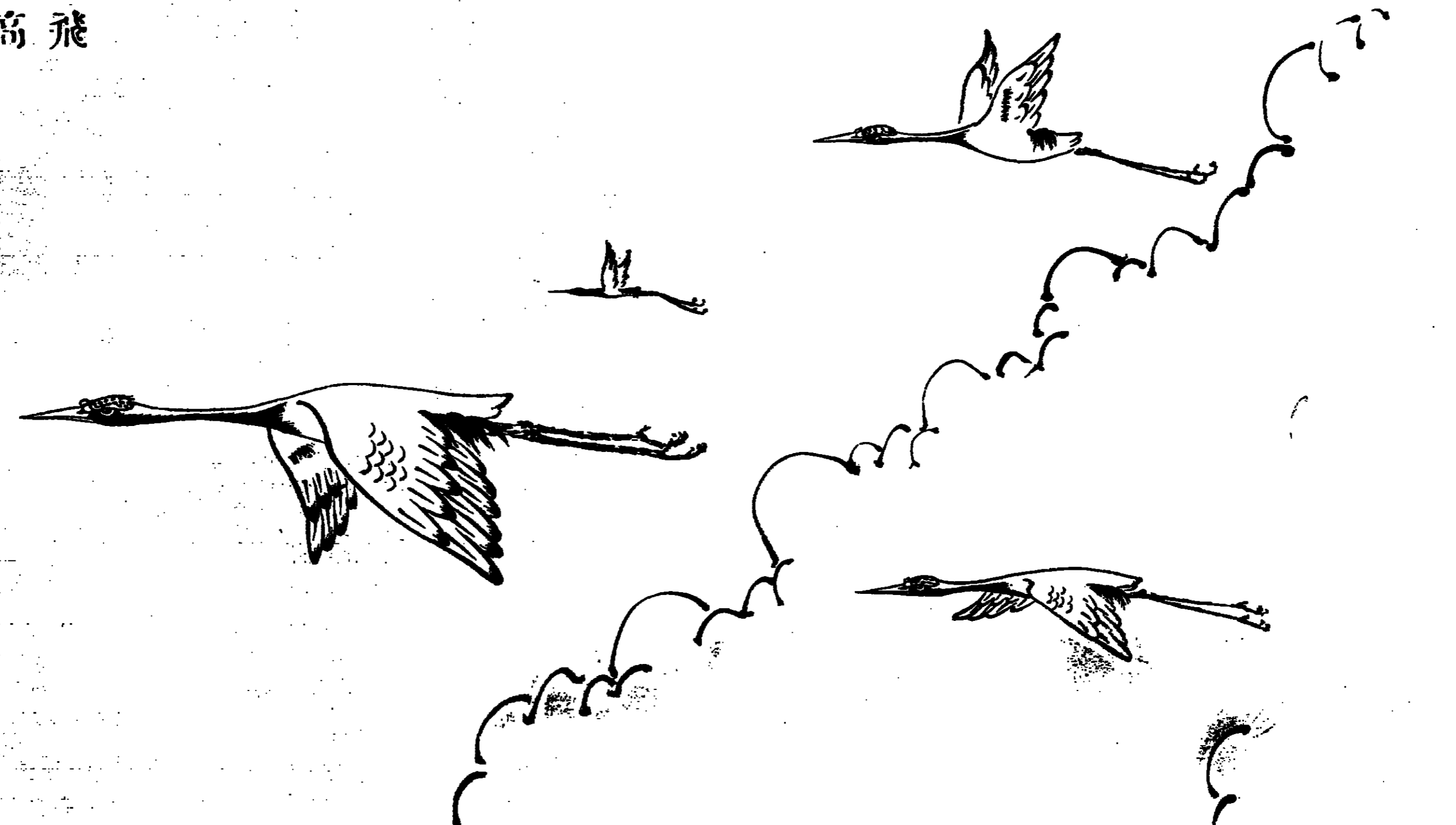
Most of the time it is not a question of keeping genuinely sensitive materials from the eyes of foreigners, but protecting the backs of officials who are unsure of the policies they are implementing, and unwilling to face any shadow of criticism.

Until the blight of "internal" classification has been cleared away, the Chinese Press will continue to be of only limited interest to anybody except specialists.

David Bonavia

Christopher Howe

高飛



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CHINA/4

FOCUS

## The so-called 'four modernizations' aim at transforming the country by Mighty engine engages first gear



The decision last October by the Central Committee to reform the economic structure sets the framework for the task of modernizing Chinese industry.

It spelt out the need to dismantle the structure of centralized planning and marketing of industrial goods.

China's industrial economy, it recognized, was the victim of bureaucratic and geographical bottlenecks. The loser was the country. Everyone was "eating from the same big pot" and the fare was uninteresting and of low quality.

The Central Committee said it was seeking to bring into full play the "enthusiasm, initiative and creativity" of the more than one million urban industrial, building, transport, commercial and service enterprises and their workforce of more than 80 million. Only by so doing, it declared, could the country quadruple its annual industrial and agricultural output by the end of the century.

Enterprises would henceforth have the power to make decisions which affected their

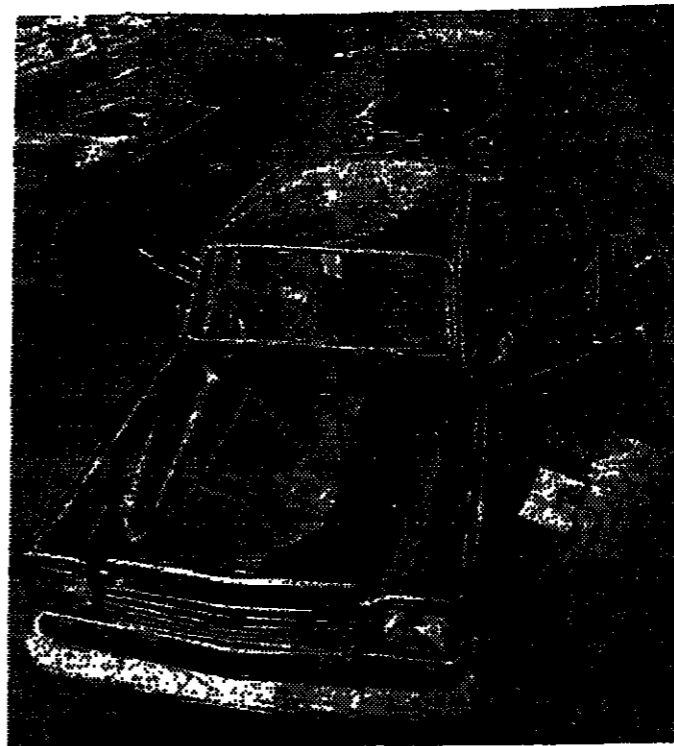
### Power blackouts as energy fails to match growth

operations - in other words, to their own paths to profit. However, the production plans had still to conform to an overall state plan (the drawing up of which seemed to be falling behind).

Even so, it was more power than factories had ever had. As "relatively independent economic entities" they could budget, hire and fire, decide on wages and rewards, and set the prices of products within the limits prescribed by the state.

On the other hand, badly managed enterprises could no longer depend on the state for survival. They were responsible for their own losses as well as profits.

That, at least, is the theoretical framework for China's belated industrial revolution, the new foundations of which



Shanghai cars coming off the assembly line

are supposed to be in place by 1990. In practice, there are immense problems on the economic, political and social fronts. The difficulties emerged early: the 1984 budget showed a deficit of 5 billion yuan - 2 million yuan more than budgeted for. The main reasons for this, according to the state planning minister, Mr Song Ping, were a lack of strict control, lax management and supervision, and the influence of new unhealthy practices.

The huge industrial growth - 14.5 per cent instead of the planned 5 per cent - strained transport systems, as well as supplies of energy and raw materials. The target in 1985 would be 8 per cent growth, but preliminary figures for January showed the extent of over-heating - 24.5 per cent compared with the same period in 1984.

Describing the energy problem as acute, Mr Song added that in some places (like Guangdong province), power blackouts were so frequent that they disrupted production. The strain on trunk railway lines had become so serious, he said, that huge amounts of goods were being stockpiled for shipment and passenger trains were excessively overloaded.

At the same time, there was a

problem of economic waste: as Mr Song put it, the structure of industrial production and the mix of manufactured goods failed to keep pace with changes in consumption patterns. As a result, there was an over-supply of poor quality but high-priced consumer goods for which there was little demand, while popular high-quality brand-name goods were in short supply.

Having heard the starting whistle blow for the modernization drive, factories had gone full steam ahead to increase output, resulting in a situation which newspapers said, resembled the pursuit of production targets of the disastrous "great leap forward" in the 1950s.

The incentive for change was the new bonus system which got quickly out of hand. Bank disbursements to cover wage increases and bonuses - much of which was deemed "indiscriminate" - increased by 22 per cent over 1983. Such a surge in money supply was fuelling inflation, so another 52 billion had to be spent on importing popular consumer goods like colour television sets, refrigerators and washing machines to soak up the excess.

Other economic problems were unauthorized price rises and the upsurge of speculation in raw materials, which were blamed on the worship of profits above all else. Lumped under the heading of "unhealthy tendencies" (which included outright corruption of officials), these economic setbacks were bound to have political ramifications for the reformers.

However, the decision-makers adhered to the path of reform. "There is no experience for reference", admitted the China news service in March, "nor are there rules and laws to follow. Therefore, it is unavoidable that some mistakes and problems will arise, although they are not caused by the reform policies themselves".

By publicizing the difficulties and negative effects - including the upsurge of decadent western traits - which have arisen in the course of economic liberalization and opening up the country to foreign investors, the reformers have pre-empted a possible backlash from the conservatives who prefer the tight central planning of a Soviet-style economy.

Mr Song said: "The tasks in 1985 are colossal". The three important areas which needed most attention were pricing

### Tighter controls on factory ambition

reform (which has only just begun), wage reform (which begins on July 1) and keeping key construction projects and technological transformation of enterprises "on an appropriate scale in order to... make necessary preparations for the seventh five-year plan (1986-90)".

The initial response to the problems experienced in the first few months of economic reform has been to tighten controls over factories' ambitions to import new technology. Industrial transformation will be carried out under greater supervision. Whether this means that bureaucrats have regained their hold over factory directors remains to be seen.

Mary Lee

## Fields flourishing under free enterprise

Agriculture has been the biggest success in the development of China in the 1980s. From being a grain-deficit and cotton-deficit country, China has turned into a net exporter of these products.

Nonetheless, domestic prices of food and clothing have risen, and the Government has had to pay huge food subsidies for urban residents.

This paradox is explained by the new freedom granted to the peasants. No longer compelled to work on communal fields for a tiny income, they can now grow more or less what they please and market it in the most profitable way.

Though the peasants must still fulfil certain production quotas for the state, they have proved more enthusiastic about their work when they can see it linked directly to cash rewards, at the going price. This has led to a big improvement in supplies at free markets, whereas the supply at official food shops has deteriorated.

To improve all-round food supplies, the Government has been forced into a position of talking with one hand what it gives away with the other. But the alternative would have been to pay direct subsidies to the peasants, which would not have had the stimulating effect on productivity that has resulted from the past five years' reforms.

Official reports say China could export as much as 5 million tons of grain this year, and its reluctance to fulfil recent purchase contracts has been a disappointment for the United States. Its cotton crop has improved so sharply that it may disrupt the world cotton market if it does not regulate its exports.

In an astonishing reversal of policy, officials are predicting that 2.5 million fewer hectares of farmland will be sown to grain this year, when the target is for a harvest of 405 million tonnes - 2 million less than last year's record yield.

Tobacco and water-melons are cited as crops which are benefiting from the reduction in grain acreage. Soybeans, wheat and rice are being favoured by

profit-conscious farmers over the less profitable maize and sorghum, which in the past have been very common crops in northern China.

At the same time, the authorities have warned peasants not to go too far in replacing grain with other crops, even if they had more trouble disposing of their grain surplus last year. National security is considered to need grain stocks to meet any emergency.

Those who have partly or entirely given up grain production are concentrating on

raising poultry and pigs, marketing eggs and fish and growing more fruit and vegetables.

The cotton harvest last year rose to 6 million tonnes over the previous year's record of 4.64 million tonnes. However, quality problems still hamper China's efforts to export more cotton.

The overall aim of the Government and Communist Party is to reduce sharply the number of people living on the land - still put at about 80 per cent of the country's 1.1 billion population.

One key policy in this aim is the building of new towns in the rural areas, where small-to-medium industries can be developed more effectively than on the communes, which were abolished last year.

There is no doubt that the reforms have brought an impressive rise in production and rural incomes. The question is whether yields can continue rising so fast after the initial slack left over from Mao's policies has been taken up.

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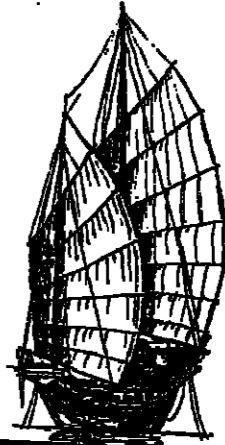
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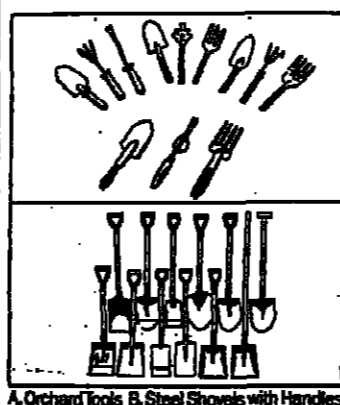
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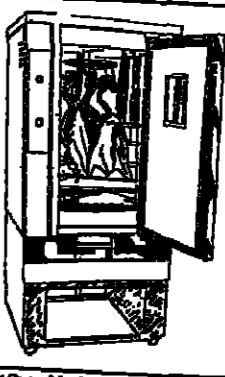


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Long climb in search of forbidden techno-fruit

Giving a new application to one of Chairman Mao's sayings, the Party General Secretary, Mr Hu Yaobang, has likened the reform of China's science and technology system to "mobilizing tens of thousands of horses and soldiers to climb the hill and pick peaches". The horses and soldiers correspond to China's science and technology workers, the hill to the four modernizations, and the peaches to the application of science and technology results.

Since 1949, China's science and technology system has been bedevilled by its Soviet-style structure. It is true that this system, which tends to concentrate resources into certain key areas, has led to one or two notable successes. One striking example in March 1984 was the successful launch of an experimental communication satellite. Last year a list was published of 38 other major research projects to be completed by 1990. This included projects in such fields as energy, raw materials, electronics and textiles. A new 15-year plan for science and technology up to the year 2000 is under consideration by the State Planning Commission.

However, research which is not in one of the key areas has in the past suffered. To tackle this, over the past two years a new contract system has been introduced to 11 per cent of China's 4,450 independent research institutes. On March 13, the Central Committee announced a widening of these reforms, to increase self-reliance in the institutes by reducing and eliminating state subsidies over three to five years.

Research results will be treated as tradeable commodities, subject to patent protection. Prices will be determined simply by negotiation, and will, initially at least, be exempt from tax. One example of how this works was the "technology market" held recently in Peking's Exhibition Centre. At the same time, reforms are being introduced to allow individual scientists to get more financial remuneration for their work on a "more work, more pay" principle.

It is not yet clear to what extent this market-oriented approach will oust centralized planning. It is clear that basic research and some applied research will continue to receive state funding, either on the old system or by means of newly



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By a Special Correspondent

New model army forms behind safe frontiers



China's Armed Forces: Population: 1,039,000,000. Total regular forces: 4,000,000. Army: 3,180,000. Navy: 350,000. Fleet includes two nuclear submarines and 38 major surface combat ships. Air Force: 480,000, including 220,000 air defence personnel, 5,300 combat aircraft. Paramilitary forces: about 12,000,000, including militia. People's Army Police Force, border security, etc. Conscript service: army 3 years, navy and air force 4 years. Source: The Military Balance 1984-85, International Institute for Strategic Studies.

Chinese border are considered undermanned and patchily equipped. The Chinese also believe their second strike capability is now formidable enough to deter a Soviet nuclear blitzkrieg. Peking is confident that the Peoples' Liberation Army, the PLA, could outdo Afghan irregulars in a conventional defensive campaign.

Not that the Chinese take their defence problems lightly. The lessons of the 1979 "counter-attack" against Vietnam have been thoroughly digested. Embarrassing as this clumsy campaign might have been for the PLA, it is still rated an unqualified success. Its goals were realistic and accomplished. Two thirds of the Vietnamese army is today tied down on the Chinese border.

The Chinese have identified their three main requirements for modernization. The four million-strong PLA, with its air and naval wings, must first improve the quality of its personnel, then upgrade its organizational structures and finally replace outdated hardware.

A largely peasant army cannot handle modern weapons, Chinese spokesmen contend, until expertise is raised at all levels. This directly contradicts the dogma of the cultural

revolution, when Mao politicized the military for his own ends.

Not until the Chairman was safely entombed and his followers arrested did the present paramount leader of China, Deng Xiaoping, himself a victim of Maoism, make the first moves towards overhauling the PLA.

A leavening of urban middle school graduates now blends with the largely peasant army intake. Conscripts serve a standard three years but the better educated are offered incentives to stay on. Commissions are no longer granted directly from the ranks. All officers must attend military academy and pass examinations before promotion.

Personnel improvement in the PLA is believed to be nearing completion. When it is, possibly this year, the moment will be ripe for the reintroduction of military ranks. Appraisal has been made of military organizations in other parts of the world. Particular interest is shown (privately) in the tactics and logistics of the Israeli army.

Phase two of the reform of the PLA could very well see its overall strength reduced to three millions in the next 18

months, deployed through some six instead of the present 11 military regions, commanded by a more youthful, streamlined general staff with communications to match. But plans for confronting the Soviet Union, the one opponent capable of outright invasion, will remain based on Maoist concepts of "people's war".

There is, in truth, no alternative. The PLA remains a purely defensive force. It has no way of striking back at the Russians except through nuclear arms. Virtue is made of necessity by employing the nation's one abundant resource - manpower - to lure the enemy in deep and bog him down.

The Chinese recognize the military realities. Power springs not merely from the muzzle of a gun, as they well know, but also from an economy capable of forging the complex systems of modern war.

Off-the-shelf purchases of hardware are not the answer. The Chinese insist on producing their own. They have no intention of being caught out again, as they were in the late 1950s, when the squabble with Khrushchev cut off their military supplies. This partly explains why their purchasing negotiations have dragged on fruitlessly, worldwide, despite promises of vast, pending deals with European countries and the US.

But it is also because the Chinese feel they have time. The Soviet threat has faded. The pressure is off internally. The PLA has been taken out of politics. The coalition of elderly generals and conservative party cadres who once confronted Deng Xiaoping is broken up. China is looking to its defences - systematically, effectively and gradually.

Russell Spurr

The author, who lives in Hong Kong, is working on a book on China's entry into the Korean War.

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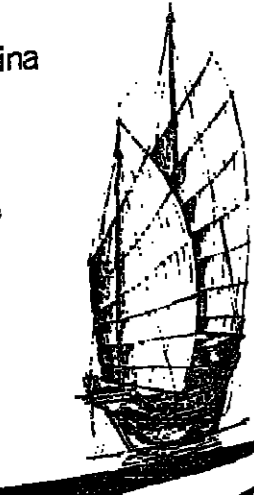
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the country's gear... economic... authorized price... materials, which... on the morning... above all else... the heading of... tendencies... outright corruption... these economic... were bound to... ramifications for... however, the decision... adhered to the... "There is no... reference", administrative... news service in... or are there rules and... flow. Therefore, it is... problems will arise... are not caused by... form policies themselves... by publicizing the... id negative effects... upsurge of decadent... - which have arisen... of economic liberal... and opening up the... foreign investors, the... firms have pre-empt... sible backlash from... ouservatives who prefer... central planning a... viet-style economy... Mr Song said: "The... 985 are colossal". The... important areas which... most attention were... Tighter controls... factory ambitions... reform (which has... equin), wage reform... begins on July 1) and... ey construction project... chnological transformation... nterprises "on an... able in order to... necessary preparations... seventh five-year plan... The initial response... problems experienced... first few months of... reform has been to... controls over factories... tions to import new... nology. Industrial... ation will be carried... greater supervision... this" means that bur... have regained their... factory directors remain... nterprise... One key policy in... the building of new... rural areas, where... medium industries... developed more effective... on the communes, wh... abolished last year... There is no doubt... reforms have brought... pressive rise in product... rural incomes. The... whether yields can... rising so fast after... the slack left over... policies has been taken...

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## The one baby 'ideal family'

China's demographers today note, with some trepidation, the likely emergence of a one-two-four family which could have a destabilizing social impact on the sex and age structure of China's population by the year 2000. The 'four' represents two sets of grandparents and the 'two' the single child's parents.

Since 1979 the government has been advocating as national policy the universal concept of a one-child ideal family and during the past six years has had considerable success in cities such as Peking, Shanghai, Tianjin and Guangzhou (Canton) in promoting this ideal: in Peking last year, of all new babies, more than 90 per cent were first-born.

The government has stated that throughout China one-child families account for more than 21 per cent of child-bearing households and there were some 35 million single children in China. New-born single babies in 1984 accounted for 83 per cent of urban births, which contrasted with only 62 per cent in rural areas.

The campaign in the countryside, where 80 per cent of the population lives, has not been totally successful. Rural dwellers are 'allowed' two children and 'may not' have three. Nevertheless, the concept of a one-child family is still anathema to many peasant couples. This is especially the case where the potential work contribution of children may well outweigh any punitive schemes such as fines, additional taxes or reduction in size of household agricultural plots, which can be levied against couples who have three or more children.

All Chinese provinces, major cities, local county and village authorities have introduced elaborate schemes to reduce birth rates and to encourage families to opt for the one child bonus

system. The emergence of an affluent peasantry in many parts of rural China, unshackled from the previous constraints of a rigid economic system and now allowed virtually unfettered opportunity to grow produce and engage in handicraft and service activities, is reflected in the material improvement of China's rural households.

Unfortunately for the government, and the local authorities which have to administer the intricate system of rewards and punishments, many couples are prepared to finance the increased taxes levied against them, for over-producing children with the increasing profits derived from their newly found economic entrepreneurial skills under the production responsibility system.

Demographers, economists, sociologists and even psychologists are now engaged in analysing the effects of the five-year-old campaign to promote the single-child family. They are making various projections for the use of party officials responsible for policy making and the government workers involved in executing programmes which are designed to keep China's population at the 1,200 million mark by the year 2000.

The population in mid-1985 is approximately 1,040 million, with a current annual growth rate of just over 1 per cent. Because of the large number of young people now of legally marriageable age (20 for women and 22 for men) 16 million couples a year for the rest of this decade will be eligible to marry and start families.

Psychologists are concerned with the effect on a single child, bereft of siblings, who could be spoiled and grow up egocentrically. The demographers focus on the likelihood that a lone child policy, rigorously enforced

for the rest of the century, would result in stabilization of China's population from the 1985 estimate to perhaps 1,050 million in 2000. If the policy were to be continued for a century, the demographers could project a steady decline so that by the year 2085 there would be only 370 million people in China.

The economists have been at pains to explain the expanding burden on health, education and welfare services which the 500 million additional Chinese,

who have swollen the national population figures since Liberation in 1949, place on the country today. Not to be outdone, the sociologists wish to highlight the difficulties that China might face of a rapidly ageing population if application of the one-child family continues for the next 20 years.

The present drastic fertility reduction programme would imbalance the population structure over two or three generations to the point where the percentage of the elderly will start to rise dramatically, certainly at a significant pace by the year 2000.

On long-term estimates, at some time between the years 2020 and 2040, serious dependency problems would emerge and there could be as many as 25 per cent of the population in the elderly dependent age group. At present eight per cent of the population is over 60.

While these are perhaps still mostly theoretical considerations, the ultimate extension of the present successful urban programme to the rural sector will certainly start to have a major impact by 1990.

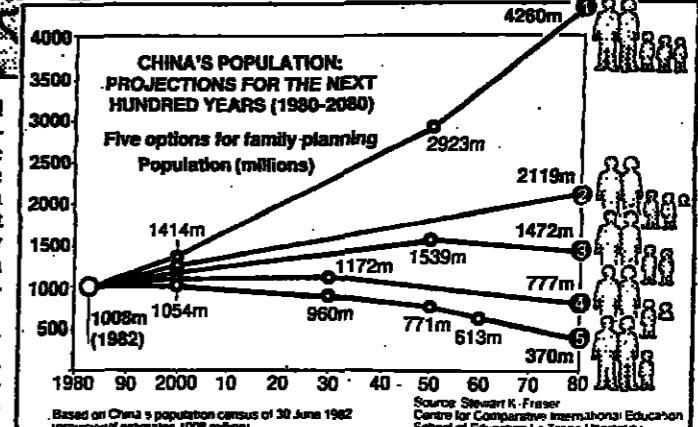
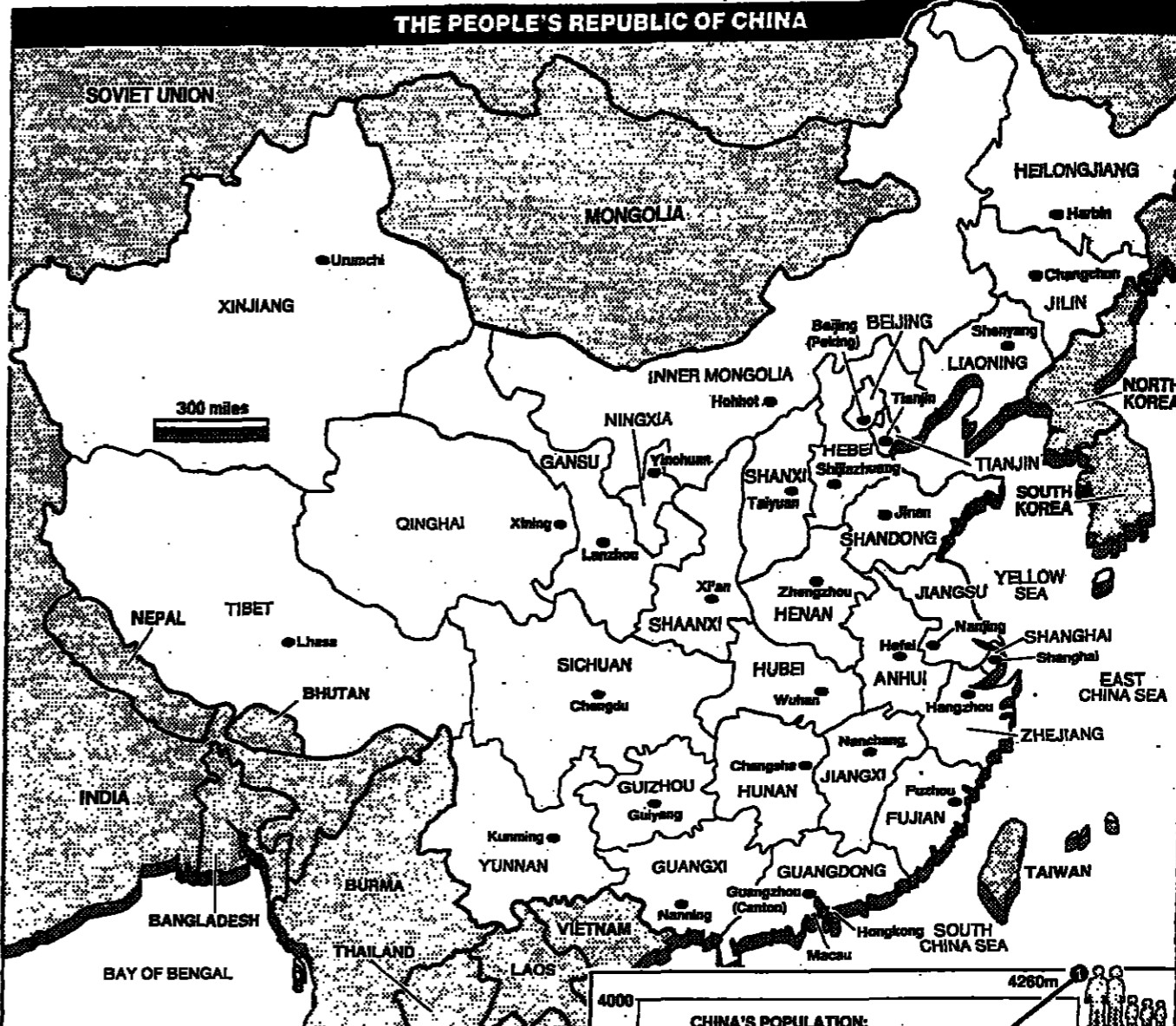
The continuing preference for a male heir is strongly rooted in

the year 2000. This is more than the government's present target of 1,200 million.

However, permitting this higher figure might not only avoid rural social disorders, where forced abortions and compulsory sterilization are being rigorously carried out but would at the same time lessen the possibility of China being dominated by the spectre of a one-two-four family system, with its attendant difficulties.

Stewart Fraser

The author is professor of education at La Trobe University in Melbourne. He is involved in China in programmes focusing on family planning.



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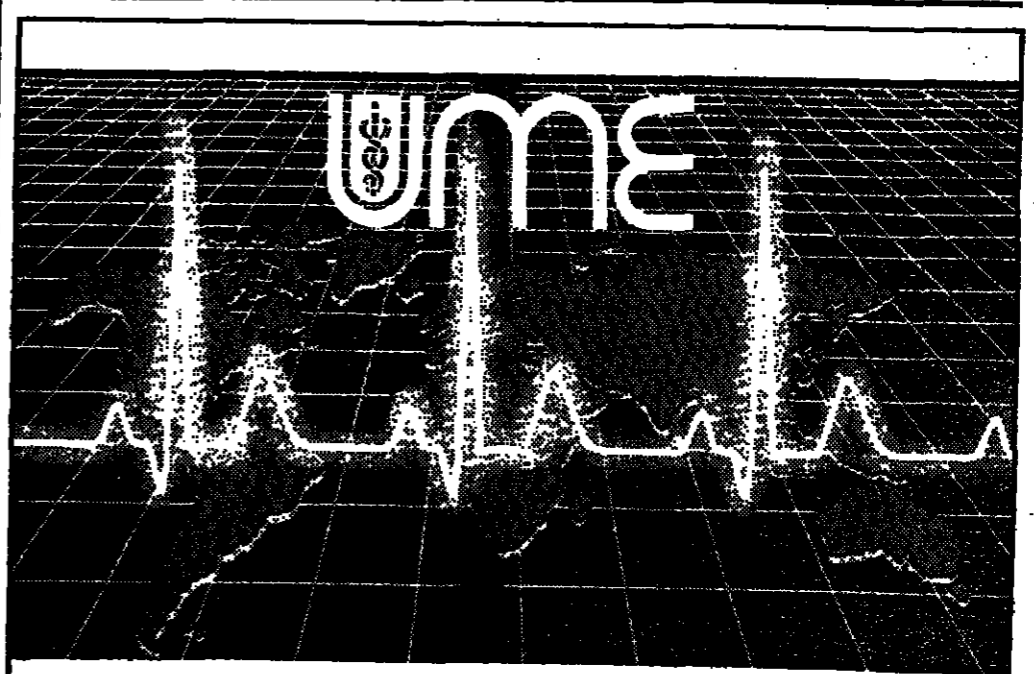
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CHINA/7

# In England's Chinese gardens



The first spider-tria in England arrived from China in 1824, brought back by John Dampier Parks, together with 30 varieties of chrysanthemum, several camellias and the yellow form of the Banksian rose. Parks was by no means the first plant collector to go to China but he was one of the more successful, since he took care that his fragile specimens should survive the long journey. Though tea, silk and porcelain spring to mind as China's major exports to the West, they all provoked economic reaction and were eventually taken over by their overseas customers.

Tea plantations were established in India. Meissen began European porcelain production in 1711 and, after serious misunderstandings as to its nature which led to unproductive ant and butterfly farms, silk was produced in several European countries. Chinese plants have effected a more subtle invasion, free from political and economic connotations.

Though the full Latin names of plants may betray their country of origin, it would be hard to imagine an English garden without wisteria, *Blechnum*, buddleia or azaleas. Grander parks would be bare without rhododendrons, acer, ginkgo. Trees of Heaven or viburnum, all fitting perfectly into the wet, green English landscape.

The earliest true botanist to collect in China was James Cunningham, a surgeon of the East India Company from 1698 to 1708. He compiled an extensive herbarium (now in the British Library's Sloane collection) and, though most of his discoveries returned home dried, a few, including *hibiscus manihot*, the Chinese Tallow Tree and *rhus semialata*, were successfully raised from seed in the Chelsea Physick Garden.

The introduction of plants was not without its problems; a *cycas revoluta* on board an East Indiaman in 1758 had its head shot off by the French. Fortunately, the stem managed to produce several more heads which were eventually propagated.

If the plants were fragile and subject to accidents (Maximovic's promising box of bulbs



Floral treasures from China add to the tranquillity of Kew Gardens. Left: Rhododendron. Centre: Homo-sapiens. Right: Azalea

was eaten by Manchurian pigs in the 1860s) so were the plant-hunters. It is not for nothing that one account is entitled *Through China with Gun and Speculum*. Soulié, who introduced *rhododendron souliei*, *primula souliei* and *buddleia variabilis*, was murdered by Tibetan monks in 1905, as was DuRoiard (*primula duRoiardiana*).

Reginald Farrer, a popular writer on gardening who introduced *viburnum fragrans*, two buddleias and *allium farreri*, died of disease in 1920, as in 1932 did George Forrest who only just escaped the rebellious Tibetan lamas who had killed Soulié and DuRoiard.

Forrest introduced 22 rhododendrons and nine primulas before he died in Yunnan, possibly the most fertile province for plant-hunters. The numbers of varieties introduced, well over 90 rhododendrons (plant-hunting in China has been described as a hectic hunt for rhododendrons), 33 primulas, 21 lilacs, five clematis and a multitude of buddleias, demonstrate how early China could hold the attention of plant-lovers for more than 400 years.

Despite dangers, they continued to trek over mountains softened by bamboo, bright with wild azaleas and sweet-smelling dog-roses, fortified only by cold goat rissoles and slab chocolate.

Chinese plants have merged into British gardens with great comfort, provoking none of the controversy that other introductions attracted. Daniel Defoe sneered at the fashion or "humour" for filling drawing-rooms with China-ware which, he said, "increased to a strange degree... piling their China on the top of cabinets and every chimney-piece to the tops of the ceilings".

Tea was condemned by Captain Stratton as "stuff fit only for a wench" and Pepys was non-committal: "I did send for a cup of tea (a China drink) of which I had never drunk before" (September 25, 1660), though Samuel Johnson loved it.

Silk, though an introduction from China successfully established in England, became threatened in the late 17th century by new imports of the East India Company. Indian chintzes and calicoes (and Chinese nankeens).

In 1719, Spitalfields silk-weavers ran amok in London, pouring acid on ladies' dresses or attempting to tear the offending garments off their backs. Finally, in 1721, the government extended the ban on imported fabrics from the East to include cottons and this demonstration of protectionism temporarily helped the British textile industry.

Tea became a British weapon in the Opium Wars and the fashion for Chinese silks and porcelain declined but there was a last great import from China of a far more pacific nature. In 1918 Arthur Waley published his first translations of Chinese poetry; gentle, allusive and steeped in natural imagery.

Today, when we hardly read translations, it is difficult to imagine the impact Waley's had, particularly between the wars. Rapturously received by poets, they were sufficiently popular to be satirised in *Punch* and so affected Osbert Sitwell's father that he planned to paint all the white cows on his estate with blue willow-pattern design. He was only foiled by the failure of the cows to submit to decoration. **Frances Wood**



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### Financial Highlights 1984

|                         |                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Capital Fund            | US \$ 1,008 million  |
| Deposits                | US \$ 10,512 million |
| Loans and Advances      | US \$ 5,153 million  |
| Total Assets            | US \$ 14,348 million |
| Profit before Tax       | US \$ 277 million    |
| Capital/Assets Ratio    | exceeds 7%           |
| Branches and Offices in | 70 Countries         |

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23m  
2119m  
1472m  
777m  
370m  
60 70 80

2000. This is more than the government's present target of 10 million.

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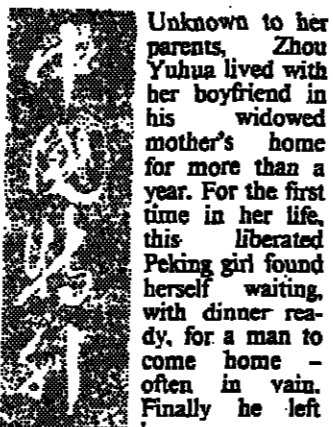
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FOCUS

CHINA/8

Why the party is playing cupid



Unknown to her parents, Zhou Yuhua lived with her boyfriend in his widowed mother's home for more than a year. For the first time in her life, this liberated Peking girl found herself waiting with dinner ready, for a man to come home - often in vain. Finally he left her.

"I always knew he was after young and pretty girls", said Yuhua, a pert, go-ahead graduate teacher. But friends add that her education and job status made him, a worker, feel uncomfortable in their relationship. She is now 31, a worrisome age for a single girl in China.

In Shanghai and other big cities, increasing numbers of young men and women have failed to find marriage partners during the past 10 years. In the capital, single women between 30 and 40 could number as many as one in ten, according to a recent article in the journal *Sociology*. It is a phenomenon which has now led the Chinese Communist Party to try playing Cupid, while at the same time continuing to urge population control.

"If someone wants to stay single, it's a personal matter", said Xu Jiashe, aged 26, manager of the Chaoyang district marriage agency in Peking. "But when hundreds of thousands of people over 30 remain unmarried, it becomes a social problem."

On average, Chinese men marry when they are 28 and their brides are two to three years younger. In 1982, the census revealed a nationwide total of 6.6 million single men and women aged 28 to 34. "Unmarried women are thought eccentric or considered to have something wrong with them", Xu said. "It certainly keeps my mother awake at night." She laughs and adds: "Of course, they are unhappy, though they try to hide it. They feel defensive and some come to believe there is something odd about themselves."

Often successful women fail to win partners

The traditional idea of a "good match" - a talented husband with a pretty, submissive wife - has survived the Revolution to conflict with the liberated image Chinese women are encouraged to adopt. Zhou Yuhua's brother said: "She has strong opinions which she argues ferociously. It puts men off." Match-making still flourishes, though educated women often reject it and the drive for equality has made many young women more critical of prospective suitors. Surveys have highlighted social prejudice against potential husbands employed in industries such as construction.

Women of high academic achievement are unwilling to accept a man who is less qualified. It is often successful women with good jobs - teachers, technicians, scientists, accountants, secretaries - who fail in the marriage stakes.



Goodbye to the boilersuit: Peking model in a Pierre Cardin creation (above) and (right) a dancer from a Lanzhou group

"Socially, it can be an embarrassment to be married to a woman who is better qualified, professionally more successful, or who comes from a superior family background", said Xu Jiashe. "Chinese men want an obedient woman more than anything else, a wife who will not answer back. Then she has to be beautiful. Men tend to be afraid of educated women because they think there will be rows."

"The women look for someone who is at least equal and preferably better positioned than them. They may be liberated in their careers but at home they still expect and hope to be the inferior partner."

One factor behind the increase in single people over 30 dates from the Cultural Revolution. Many marriages broke up and young people had to forego relationships when they were sent to work in the countryside. Sociologists also point to demographic causes. There were birth rate surges in the late 1940s and early 1950s. Children of those years, now of marital age, might all find partners if they wed contemporaries. But because of China's traditional disparity in the ages of husband and wife, an imbalance has arisen in the sex ratio.

As long as one remains unmarried, the chances of being allocated a flat are remote, owing to the acute urban housing shortage. Zhou Yuhua finds it humiliating to share a room with her young students in a university dormitory.

The party general secretary, Hu Yaobang, last year ordered discussions on the plight of unmarried people with the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the Youth League and the All-China Women's Federation. The result was a recommendation to strengthen marriage introduction services.

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Power struggle in field and factory

Despite an intensive development programme, China's energy supplies are still unable to meet demand, with the result that 20 per cent of the country's output capacity is going unused. The needs of industry and agriculture continue to outstrip supplies although power generation is already one and a half years ahead of the planned target. The *People's Daily* has estimated that China is short of about ten million kilowatts of generating capacity.

Finance is being sought from abroad to speed the construction of generating and transmission equipment. The World Bank is putting up \$117 million for a 500 kilowatt transmission line to improve power supplies in east China, between Xuzhou and Shanghai.

The People's Bank of China last year lent about US\$600 million for major development projects. The bank says it is giving priority to power projects which bring the fastest return for the smallest investment. However, large projects requiring a relatively long construction period are also being funded, for instance a nuclear power plant in Guangdong province, a huge open-cast coalmine in Shanxi province (in collaboration with the American company Occidental) and for expansion of the country's most important oilfield at Daqing.

At the bottom end of the planning scale, peasants are being encouraged to use methane tanks and fuel-efficient stoves to supplement their meagre supplies of coal, grain-stalks and brushwood. Though the shortages are keenly felt, China is making significant progress in developing energy resources. In 1984, according to official sources, coal output exceeded 760 million tonnes, an increase of 7.7 per cent over 1983.

Oil production jumped to 114 million tonnes, an increase of over 8 per cent. Total generation of electricity was more than 370 billion kilowatt hours, or 7 per cent more than in 1983.

Although there have been big investments in hydro-power stations, large and small, water supply conditions are unstable and it is impossible to predict how much power will be derived from these sources in any given year.

Meanwhile, negotiations are nearly complete on the nuclear pressurized water reactor at

Daya Bay, in Guangdong province near Hong Kong, a joint project between the Chinese government and Hong Kong's "China Light and Power", which supplies electricity to Kowloon and the New Territories.

Financing problems have delayed the talks, since China Light needs to be satisfied that the per-unit cost of the power station's output will be more economical than generation from coal or oil.

The two 900 megawatt reactors are to be supplied by France's Framatome, while the rest of the generating equipment will be supplied by Britain's General Electric. The cost of the project is officially estimated at between \$3.75 and \$5 billion.

China is also planning to construct a home-made nuclear plant in the north-eastern province of Liaoning.

Less attention to making weapons

China and Argentina have also signed an agreement on nuclear cooperation, but a similar pact agreed in principle last year with the United States is hanging fire because Washington is concerned about the question of nuclear non-proliferation.

The Chinese Communist Party has decided to draw more on the expertise of the People's Liberation Army to increase the peaceful uses of nuclear power, whose risks and dangers they do not regard as seriously as has become the case in the West.

Mr Li Peng, a deputy prime minister, said last January that the nuclear industry should be devoted on a larger scale to civilian use, to smelt uranium ore and enrich uranium materials.

"The state has decided that the responsibility for the construction of large-scale nuclear power stations should be borne mainly by the ministry of water resources and electric power. However, the construction of the nuclear island of the power stations should be undertaken by the ministry of nuclear industry."

The ministry should devote less attention to making weapons, and more to "developing itself in a horizontal direction so as to make itself more dynamic in economic activities", the deputy prime minister added.

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